### Fairy tales: unlocking happiness

# STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

When Joschim fell asleep, he was not alone. He heard a voice that seemed to come from a long way off telling the tale of the girl gooseherd at the stream:

"The air was mild and warm and round about was a green meadow, full of primtoses, wild thyme and thousands of other flowers."

"It's very nice her," said Joachim. "I'm so tired, I'd just like to ..."

A nurse pushed him quietly into the operating theatre. And without regaining consciousness the child died.

That was 40 years ago, and even now Charlotte Rougemont thinks of little Joachim whenever she tells the tale of the gooseherd.

"There are memories and associations with every fairy tale I tell - serious and funny, sad and merry. Many of them, such as the tale of the gooseherd, are indelibly associated with someone who died a long time ago. Perhaps this comes across when I tell fairy tales, I don't know."



Charlotte Rougemont has a rare and enviable job; she is a fairy-tale teller. That is her profession, according to the Hamburg telephone directory.

And how does one become a fairy-tale teller? A difficult question which can only be answered vaguely. A deep love of fairy tales plays a part, and a love of the people, big and small, to whom she tells the tales. And perhaps more than anything else, a vocation.

Charlotte Rougemont, who is almost 79, worked for many years as a medicaltechnical assistant in a Hamburg hospital before she discovered her gift for telling fairy-tales.

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making the climatological handbooks comprehensive guides every traveller will need. They include 65 charts and about 11,000 figures on 60 to 80 pages.

She always had a volume of Grimm's

fairy tales to hand as she cleaned testtubes and stands.

The doctors and nurses did not mind. indeed they approved of this unscientific aspect of Charlotte's work. Soon they were saying: "In that room

a blood test, in that a stomach juice test, and in the other a fairy tale, otherwise we simply will not get on."

Charlotte knows and can tell over 120 fairy tales by heart. She says that fairy tales are vitamins for the soul.

She prefers folk fairy tales, especially those of the Brothers Grimm, who in her opinion had the gift of writing the way the tales were told.

There are few parents or grandparents today who have the time to tell their children fairy tales, to dream with them of the mysterious world of princes and princesses, witches and ghosts, dwarves, gnomes and giants.

She says: "If only more people today realised how happy you can make children by reading them or telling them a fairy tale." And this happiness is not

Improbable though it may seem, Charlotte Rougement had to tell the tax man a fairy tale at the beginning of her

This was in the early fifties. She received a letter summoning her to the tax office. It was a matter of whether or not she should pay turnover tax.

She was given a list and asked to choose from the free professions listed. "Artist, perhaps?"

The senior tax man was sceptical. "Anyone can say he is an artist, but proving it is a different matter."

Charlotte Rougemont went queikly over all her fairy tales in her mind and within seconds she was telling the tale of the magic box that kept filling up with money as soon as you took money

A tale made for a tax man. The tax official laughed heartily and from then on there was no more talk of turnover

Frau Rougemont has told her stories in field hospitals and hospitals, in schools, kindergartens, borrstals and women's prisons, to women's circles and to children at birthday parties.

She has travelled throughout the country, to towns and villages, and has recorded everything in her diaries, whethor a story-telling session was a success or Maren Warnser | dpa .

(Stutigarter Nachtlehten, 16 January 1980)

(Hamburger Abendbiett, 92 land?

# Women in the

Women policeman are every a good as men — and some even better - an international conference has been told.

And this applied to wome demanding spheres such as dealing terrorists and coping with major to strations.

The congress, in Münster, was a ised by the German section of the ternational police officers organic

Delegates came from Britain, No Austria, the Netherlands and I Germany.

IOLP vice-presidents Günter & and Robert Altmann said that a ence in the United States, Britis the Netherlands had show i women accomplish their tasks is plete satisfaction in major dem

In the Dutch towns of Nine and The Hague, women have forth four years been members of special lar to the German GSG-9 units at naked spots in the alliance. rescued the passengers held hostes the Lufthansa jet in Mogadishu).

ior positions in these squads. The only factors that decide what

The only criterion for whether as tion. Psychologically, women at a ness to step in and defend Europe must

and, in some spheres, even superior not be undermined. Policemen tended to get involve from developing.

On the beat or dealing with the lopment, could result. lic in the police stations, women the



tended to be better at communication with people.

Women also tended to be go committed to the police service, si men regarded it as "just a job."

In the Rhineland Palatinate lad F for example, 2,200 women applied 20 jobs. And at the National Cl training centre there were 70 femili plicants for every 30 males.

Given the same selection, the equipment and weaponry and peris slightly different physical training more judo and karate, less boxies wrestling - women can take of same tasks as men.

There are, according to lecture leadership techniques at the conges taboos about deploying women. Policemen abroad, who were # sceptical about their female collections have found that women improve

working climate. Hamburg is the only town Federal Republic of Germany which had women in its police force

They are used in youth work ing female suspects and also of beat. At the moment there sit women in the police force, 50 pc. in training. There are also 70

# police 'as good as men' The German Tribune

Hamburg, 17 February 1980

Nineteenth Year - No. 928 - By air A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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# Washington-Bonn link shows the strain

shadow hangs over the relations A between America and the Federal Republic of Germany. Of that there is no doubt, despite all the assurances of further fuel to this irritation. solidarity being given in Bonn.

Exactly how far the deterioration process has gone is impossible to say. And it will remain impossible as long as the rather short coat of Western soliterrorist and anti-hijacker squads is darity is used to conceal the various

Carter is not satisfied with Schmidt, and Schmidt is not happy with Carter. What is more, some women holds And it will not be possible to smooth over this dissension for much longer.

Either they will have to come to some or not men or women are deployed arrangement soon or there will be an selection, training and physical films open break - which could be disastrous. Much though Bonn is concerned with women get senior executive past: saving detente, there are also other risks police forces is their personal qualit which must be seen. America's willing-

If American government displeasure verbal battles leading to an escaled at the way Bonn is responding to its violence, whereas policewomen calls for solidarity were to be combined more capable of preventing with with the anti-European resentment of the American public, a dangerous deve-

### Apel confident about defence forces

Donn Defence Minister Hans Apel D believes that this country's defence is assured, even if strategic factors should lead to a reduction of American

troop numbers in this country. .This was the tenor of his argument at the Munich Defence Conference. In his view the Bundeswehr is ready for all

eventualities. But is it really? Of course no one seriously wants the Bundeswehr to take on tasks outside Nato. Opposition defence spokesman Womer stressed that the CDU/CSU did not advocate this.

But there is no doubt that in view of the present world political crisis we need to step up our defence efforts.

No one can expect the Americans to increase defence expenditure by 5 per cent a year while we, in our vulnerable position in central Europe, do not make

The present tensions between East and West certainly do not mean that we should now abandon detente. But it underlines that there are many impondetables and we must be armed for

Finally, how is the Defence Minister clothes policewomen in Hambur Boing to argue for more defence expen-Jurgen Melsel adequately in the reckons that we are now adequately provided for? Mark Johann

(Nordwest Zeitung, 11 February 1980)

quests for a definite date for his talks with Brezhnev later this year could add

The Americans, especially with their tendency to withdraw and isolate themselves (as in the early years of the United States) could feel that they have been left in the lurch.

And this would be something the Anglo-Saxon mentality would bitterly resent. German and European security depend on the United States of America. And our economic survival would be gravely in doubt if the free flow of oil or the oil routes were cut off.

But there are areas in this crisis where we can act more independently. The Franco-German summit meeting in Paris recently was such an attempt. Its double aim was to master the crisis by means of a division of labour in the west and also to correct American course where it appears to be too extreme.

The division of labour is one sphere in which there is more scope for free movement. For instance, America could provide the military guarantees while Bonn and the other European allies provide economic cover - for Turkey and other Third World countries.

It could also be useful to have a diplomatic division of labour towards the Soviet Union, with varying degrees of

But there are other necessities which are quite simply incluctable. West Germany will have to accept the fact that



### Visitor from Iraa

Irag's Foreign Minister, Sadoun Hammadi, visited Bonn this month for talks over the current crises. He is with Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. (Photo: dps) the Afghanistan crisis is going to last

longer. We cannot let up in our demands for a withdrawal of the Soviet invasion troops. The West must do this with persistence and perseverance and one means

towards it is sanctions. It would be difficult to avoid a West German boycott of the Olympic Games if Washington continues to insist on an American boy-Inevitably there will also be a new

phase of rearmament, in Europe as well as in the United States. Henry Kissinger was right when he said in Davos recently: "The West has neglected its military strength far too long. There is no other solution than to increase the total military capacity of the United States and its

For the sake of its own future the West cannot continue its defensive stance of the 70s towards Moscow. It is good that Bonn, in full apprecia-

tion of this country's interests, continues to try to rescue what can be rescued of detente. But the wordiness with which it is doing so contains dangers.

One the one hand, it makes the Americans insecure, on the other it is deluding the German people about how long and difficult the task is.

Kissinger was also right when he said: "We will have to make still greater sacrifices." Psychological sacrifices because times are getting tougher. And material sacrifices, because security and affluence are going to cost us more in future.

Jürgen Offenbach (Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 9 February 1980)

blow to Western unity is France's sur-

prising decision not to take part in the

Western conference of foreign ministers

Three days after the France-German

declaration in Paris which the Bonn go-

vernment celebrated as a document of

For reasons of home policy, and also

because he is not convinced of Carter's

leadership qualities, President Giscard

d'Estaing opposes too tough a united

Western response to the Soviet chal-

On the one hand he does not want to

provoke the Kremlin, Possibly he also

between East and West, perhaps on the

basis of a gradual withdrawal of the Red

Army from Afghanistan, which there is

There is certainly some sympathy in

That is precisely the danger, especially

for us. For West Germany, more than

speculation about in various quarters.

Bonn circles for this French strategy.

unity, that unity was again shattered;

which was due to take place in Bonn;

The Soviet Union has reason to be satisfied. It is calm and composed, while the West is in disarray over its reaction to the Afghanistan invasion.

The West protested loudly against the invasion and is worried that this could be the first of more.

East-West climate is getting colder and colder.

The Kremlin has intimated for example, that it is not particularly interested in receiving a visit from Helmut Schmidt, who has been asking the Russians to name a date.

### Russia has reason to be satisfied

President Carter announced what he intended doing in retaliation but did not first consult his allies. And the European allies have so far proved unable to agree on what is to be done.

The youngest and so far most serious

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> Helping lepers with a fund drive - and a change of name

New York club signs up Cologne soccer chief

any other Western country, is dependent on American protection, particularly for Berlin. Werner Neumann (Libecker Nachrichten, 9 February 1980)



#### **TOREIGN AFFAIRS**

# Frosty atmosphere as arms reduction talks get under way again

he atmosphere was frosty when but he studiously avoided any mention Warsaw Pact and Nato delegates resumed talks in Vienna on Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction (MBFR).

It was the same hall, in the Imperial Palace, where on a sunny June day last year, President Carter and Soviet leader Brezhnev embraced each other.

Soviet Ambassador Tarassov, on this less jovial occasion, left it to the head of the Polish delegation, Strulak, to deliver the opening address.

With studied coolness, Mr Strulak spoke of the West's lack of willingness to reach a compromise.

He said that Nato's proposals for an interim agreement (presented in mid-December just before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan) on troop reductions in central Europe were unacceptable. But he studiously avoided using the word

The cautious and circumspect sophism with which the Warsaw Pact described its position made it amply clear that it did not want to make the MBFR talks the stage for a diplomatic East-West confrontation.

There was no reference to Afghanistan at the talks and the Luxembourg delegate, Molitor, speaking on behalf of Nato, referred to Afghanistan as "events In another part of the world that cast a shadow on the process of detente,"

These events, he said, had reduced the mutual trust on which progress of the MBFR talks depends. But it was in the interests of all, he went on to continue seeking an agreement and proceed with the Vienna talks.

This marked the limits to which the West was prepared to react to the Afghanistan incident in Vienna.

The Polish delegate contented himself with a general reference to a particularly complicated situation in Europe and the world - a situation created contrary to the intentions of the Warsaw Pact states;

oalition and opposition reacted diff-

erently to the joint statement by

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Presi-

dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the

But the differences should not be

overestimated since the results of the

close of the Franco-German summit.

meeting are mainly positive.

have their misgivings dispelled.

of who created this situation and how this was done.

This Vienna conference was envisaged as a long-term project from the very beginning and has been conducted for the past seven years with much patience and care for detail, without deadlines and without the express intention of arriving at results at all costs.

The delegates have not yet found common ground for solid compromise

The western offer of an interim agreement for the withdrawal of 30,000 Soviet and 13.000 US troops without heavy weaponry and postponement of the withdrawal of armour and nuclear weapons was geared to the specific Vienna concept of time. This was to be a preliminary step on a long road and was not to anticipate any final results.

Brezhnev's announcement on 6 October last year that he would withdraw 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR had no effect on the Western proposal since it was made outside the MBFR talks and the Russian leader had made no reference to Vienna. Nor did the East intimate that there

was any connection between the two in the present round of talks. The Soviets wanted to keep their options open. But before the talks were resumed

Moscow had cautiously asked whether Nato would offset the 20,000 men withdrawn from the GDR against the figure proposed by the West.

In other words: the Soviets wanted to know whether the West would content itself with the withdrawal of another 10,000 instead of 30,000 Soviet troops.

Nato answered diplomatically that it could not agree to anything ahead of time. This leads to the conclusion that the Russians can take it any way they like and that they would have to bear the consequences.

If they want to take the 20,000 men into account they should state so in Vienna and furthermore provide detailed information about their troop strength - something that has been pending for

a long time. Without agreement by both sides on basic data in the area where troops are to be reduced no agreement can be reach-

But this has a certain advantage for the progress of negotiations, an advantage the East has officially emphasised in Vienna: as long as the Soviets do not take a firm stand they can remain flex-

They could withdraw 20,000 men and 1.000 tanks to start with and then accept the Western proposal to withdraw another 30,000 men. This would reduce the Soviet troop strength by 50,000. But since one-third of the 150,000-man discrepancy between Nato estimates and information provided by the Warsaw Pact concerns Soviet land forces, the problem of making the data match would be reduced.

All this is of course speculation. Though a flexible arrangement is thinkable, it is not yet in the offing.

The Warsaw Pact reaction to the latest Nato proposals for supplementary measures to reduce troop movements in the region concerned is more concrete.

The proposal initially met with complete rejection in the East. Warsaw Pact diplomats argued in a way very similar to the objection of the Western military - especially against the restriction of "activities outside usual garrisons".

Like at Nato headquarters, the Warsaw Pact delegates intimated that such drastic restrictions of troop movements would be out of proportion to the envisaged troop reductions and that they could considerably reduce the military defence capability.

The Soviets have made it clear that

# Summit dispels doubts about European solidarity

Instead. Bonn and Paris signalled to Those who might have doubted Washington that they were prepared to France's reliability and loyalty towards unburden America within the Nato Nato because of that country's special position within the alliance will now region and in the French influence sphere in Africa to enable the US to safeguard Western positions in the Middle In Washington, where Germany's

loyalty was never in doubt anyway, the In concert with Jimmy Carter, who joint statement is bourd to be received has set limits to Soviet expansion, Bonn The frequent demand that we close and Paris have now also drawn a line ranks with America - something that clearly marking the point at which de-Germans sorely missed during the initial tente with Moscow is no longer possible

stages of the latest crisis - has been and massive Western countermeasures realised thanks to the binding agreement become inevitable: Another intervention like that in on Franco-German consult Close examination of the joint state-Afghanistan would make the cup of ment shows nothing that could indicate Western patience run over.

an "uncoupling" from the United States, The joint communiqué makes it clear The willingness of the two strongest that Moscow's latest attempts to drive a Western continental powers in Europe wedge between America and its Euroto shoulder responsibility in coping with

pean allies have foundered. the acute crisis should not be interpret-Though Bonn and Paris want to make ed as withdrawal to the role of mediause of the narrow scope of detente in tors in bringing the Soviet Union, which the heart of Europe, they will only do so has manocuvred itself into a cul-de-sac, in close consultation with the United back to the negotiating table.

Bonn and Paris are jointly seeking new ways of reducing tension. The governments: of the two countries have made it blear, however, that their efforts at overcoming the crisis can lonly be meaningful if the Soviet Union demonstrates its will to go along.

It is now Mostow's turn to make a move. Brezhnev's recent conciliatory speech favouring detente can prove that such a policy is still possible by withdrawing from Afghanistan, and the contract

But his actions can also substantiate the contentions of those who say that the Soviets are unimpressed by the limits set by the West, as demonstrated with Budapest and Prague.

Bonn and Paris have made yet shother attempt to take Leonid Brezhney by his word and test Moscow's willingness to pursue a policy of detente.

There is both resignation and hope in the Paris communique, which demonstrates the seriousness of the situation either way. Bodo Schulte

(Nordwest Zeltung, 6 February 1980)

they would no permit their own jents to be included in an agreement least not until North American being was made subject to controls and made

They also intimated that it work unacceptable to include Hungary, 11 litary staging area for Warsaw Pact in movements between central and an ern Europe, in such controls and strictions.

The Eastern diplomats also office stressed that the supplementary a ures contained in the Nato prop would exceed the framework of Vienna talks.

They said that this would go bea the demarcation line between from duction and the more encompassing ropean security as a whole which in be negotiated at the CSCE Follow Conference in Madrid.

No Afghanistan crisis was thur se ed to protract the Vienna talks.

(Die Zeit, 8 Februir)

### Soviets aim at achilles heel: Berlin

he Soviet Union obviously believ L it can split the united front of the West by threatening its most vulneable point: Berlin.

An interview given by Moscowi to bassador in East Berlin, Pjotr Abass mov, was more than just a manocure w distract from Russian aggression.

It is a continuation of actions hostile to detente. After Abrassimov's tought unjustified accusations, we can end difficulties in and around Berlin.

Of course the powers that be at Kremlin told Abrassimov what to v and what not to say.

The broadsides against the US, It hidden recommendation that the Expeans should stop supporting Water ton's policies, did not come from Abasimov alone.

The time and place of this Krmin declaration via Abrassimov are interaling: immediately after the meeting to tween Schmidt and Giscard, which Carter interpreted as proof of solidarity; al in Germany, which has reason to he for Berlin.

This typical Soviet grasping of the in itiative proves - as do Abrassimon comments on Afghanistan - how ten tively the Soviets respond to worlding reaction and how unsure they have by

Moscow has always interpreted a kind of concession as a sign of the ness. Detente policy must not be she doned. But it only promises to be success if the West refuses to be infin Axel Ostrows

(Kieler Nachrichten, & February It

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in Goslar in 1964.

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**TRAFFIC** 

No. 928 - 17 February 1980

# Meeting defeats move for change in autobahn overtaking procedure

meeting of experts of traffic has Arejected a motion that overtaking on autobahns be allowed on the right

In towns, the law has long allowed choice of lane, that is the right to overtake on both the inside and outside, for most vehicles.

But delegates to the fourth traffic court congress in Goslar decided that the innovation would not be appropriate because of the speed of autobahn traffic. About 1,000 judges, prosecutors and

journalists took part in the debate. A decision in favour of the same system on the autobahns could have spelled progress.

The resolution adopted at the end of the debate was: "The free choice of traffic lane, including the right to overtake on the right, cannot be permitted outside townships due to the high speeds on an open road."

If this were coupled, however, with a 100 kph speed limit, the whole thing might be feasible, two experts said. But everybody was loath to be accused

by the motorists of having used this as a pretext for a lower autobahn speed limit. Instead, the work group responsible voted for even more liberty in the choice of traffic lane within townships.

At present, only cars and small lorries may choose their lane. The recommendation now was that this be extended to all motor vehicles, including the twowheeled variety. Of course, many drivers believe that this is allowed anyway.

On the other hand, the experts drew attention to something that has been allowed since 1968 without most drivers knowing it: motorists on the autobahn may overtake on the right if there is a column on the left or if traffic on the left is excessively slow.

In such circumstances, the individual driver may change to the right-hand column but only if he drives no faster than 20 kph, more than the slow co-

### Advice of congress

#### usually taken

In other words: if that column is stopped he can pass it on the right at no more than 20 kph. If it moves at 40 kph, he may pass at 60; and if the column is going at 60 kph - still considered creeping along on the autobahn

- he may accelerate to 80. But that's it, because the next 20 kph would take him to the maximum speed of 100 kph.

This regulation is based on a Federal Court ruling and is now to be included verbalim in the traffic regulations.

By and large, Bonn heeds the advice of Goslar Congresses. Thus, for instance, it was on recommendation of a previous congress that Bonn made safety belts mandatory and introduced the 0.08 per cent blood alcohol limit. The same applies to the list of fines which was devised

This Goslar meeting also called for the continuous education of traffic court judges and prosecutors.

The congress itself is exemplary in providing this education.

There was, for instance, the grotesque dispute in various courts over signalling



when turning a corner. This dispute was settled in 1965,

Three years later, it was clarified in court that the wrong reaction to sudden danger is not necessarily negligent and culpable. This is particularly so when what would have been the correct course of action only becomes known after the

But the Goslar meeting has also been known to be wrong. For instance: in 1963, it wanted to revive the old rule for making a left turn into a parking lot or property which stated that the driver should first stop along the right-hand curb and then cautiously drive in.

Another instance is the waiving of the right-of-way if two drivers have communicated with each other and agreed to this effect. This was considered not practicable. And yet it has long since become part of our traffic regulations.

And now the congress was once more unpopularly progressive with its call for the "little black box" for motor vehicles.

This is to be devised along the lines of the instrument which has been mandatory on aircraft for many years and which automatically records such essential data as speed, braking pressure, signalling, lights and the use of the hooter. In the normal course, all this information is erased automatically. But in case of an accident, the data for the last two minutes before impact remain on tape, providing clear information on the driver's actions. The work group concerned reiterated its contention that the box helps shed light on accidents, thus either supporting the claim of victims or exonerating the driver. It called for its introduction as soon as possible,

But this can only be done in concert with all EEC member nations - and this could easily take 10 years. In the meantime, the work group ad-

recorder as an absolutely objective witness to the driver's innocence, Should the recorder tend to prove the opposite, as many a driver might fear, its information may not be used to his de-

vocates the voluntary introduction of the

Under no circumstances is the box to be made accessible to the police, who might simply want to check for speed-

One member of the group said: "The recordings must not be used to prosecute inconsequential traffic violations."

The congress discreetly avoided any reference to the new anti-blocking brake systems (ABS). These are now provided as extras for certain BMW. Mercedes and Audi models

Yet, the ABS is one reason to demand the introduction of the recorder because cars equipped with it leave virtually no brake marks on the road surface.

More than 10,000 heavy Mercedes and BMW cars now have the new brake system, and the Audi 200 will follow in the

Though the work group concerned originally wanted to demand the introduction of the recorder for these cars only, this was dropped at an early stage. Rightly so, since this would be discriminatory because other cars might also leave poor brake marks and thus make it difficult to shed light on the causes of an accident.

Still. ABS drivers would be well advised themselves to instal the box. This would enable a driver who has spent DM2,300 for the safest brakes to prove what non-existent brake marks are unable to prove: that he drove correctly and stepped on the brakes in time.

#### No cheap recording

#### device yet

Audi is now contemplating providing ABS buyers with a brake pressure recorder. But this would tell nothing about the other reactions of the driver and nothing about the speed.

Though this will not be enough in the long run, it would be a good begin-

At present, there are no cheap accident recorders. They require a great deal of promoting to reach a reasonable price of between DM50 and DM100.

This would not be much to pay considering the information it would provide on accidents.

The benefits derived from them would be inestimable if their very presence caused people to drive more cautiously. Gerhard Hölther

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 February 1980)

### Motorised two-wheel vehicles show dark side of accident statistics

wenty eight thousand people in 1 1978 were involved in accidents with moneds and motorised minibikes - and 850 of those died. Most were

A dozen years ago 0.9 per cent all youngsters were in a minibike accident, Ten years later the figure was 20 per

For the somewhat stronger mopeds, the accident rate trebled over the same

One example is Daniela. She was 15 and had but one wish; a minibiki of her

But her father was adamant in refusing — because he was the editor of a metropolitan daily and knew from his own paper how many youngsters come to grief with these vehicles.

Of course, Daniela thought her father unnecessarily old-fashloned; so one day she barrowed her boyfriend's minibike and was killed on her first ride.

Her story is one of many.

#### Steep rise in number of machines

The number of these two-wheelers has risen steeply in the past 10 years, and with it the number of accidents. The 160,000 minibles and moneds

registered in Germany in 1969 multiplied to 1.4 million in 1978, ... For our youngsters, these two-wheelers DIEWS/ZEIT

ing part of our motorised society. It is a dangerous step.

The Bonn Government has released the figures to satisfy a Parliamentary inquiry. It has also evolved new regulations for drivers of these two-wheelers,

to come into effect on 1 April. Among the most important new elements are: minibike drivers must show proof that they have passed a test (previously they only had to prove that they

were 15 or older). Moped drivers whose driving licence only required them to pass a theoretical test will now have to prove in practice as well, that they can handle their ve-

The new regulations are bound to be helpful. But no test and no official licence can eliminate the recklessnes which is typical of this age group.

Governments in Bonn and the Länder know this of course. They have therefore worked out a training programme as an introduction to motorised road traffic (commissioned by the Bonn Transport Ministry and carried out by the Roads Department, the Traffic Safety Council, the German Automobile Club and driving teachers' associations).

One hundred instructors have been

testing the programme since last autumn, supported by the moped and minibike industry, which has provided the vehicles free of charge.

The main objective is to reduce the conscious or unconscious desire to take risks. The courses are designed for 20 double periods and will include theoretical discussions, case studies and practical

To make the programme as effective as possible and encompass the greatest possible number of youngsters, it was devised to enable many organisations to provide the necessary courses.

These could be schools, driving schools, the police, companies, guilds and youth groups,

Those heading the courses must themselves put in one semester of correspondence courses with Hagen University, involving about 80 hours of work. The courses are rounded off with a fiveday seminar and practical training on minibikes and mopeds.

Though the project is certainly useful, chance and the commitment of individual instructors whether a young person receives correct instruction for coping in traffic.

The education ministers of the Lander should make such training part of the normal curriculum in schools

If this were done, they could be certain that the pupils would not be learning for school but for life - or living.

Axel Thomas Axel Thomas

(Dia Zeit, I Pebruary 1980)



No. 928 - 17 February 1980

West gets into Eastern Europe, and

One reason is that printed material

can easily be channelled. It can be

counted and weighed, and if necessary

On the other hand, the radio pro-

grammes of the Deutsche Welle and the

Deutschlandfunk, which broadcast from

Cologne, are popular in East Europe.

The authorities cannot do much to stop

But attempts to get a foothold in

Eastern Europe with printed and illus-

trated magazines have been firmly re-

The only exception to this rule is

during trade fairs, when slightly more

liberal stances have been adopted. At

these fairs, in Leningrad, Posnania, Bu-

charest and Sofia, magazines from West

Germany have been on sale, but strictly

rationed. And they contain for the most

part technical information or economic

For East European publications here.

the situation is far more favourable, At

the end of the 1950s, a West German

supplier listed 12 magazines and papers

which Moscow produced for distribution

There are no import or sales restric-

tions on German-language magazines

The Bonn Government now publishes

an information magazine for the East

Bloc in several East European languages.

including Russian. The publication of

the various editions went hand in hand

with cultural agreements signed between

Bonn and the respective East European

and newspapers for sale here.

these programmes coming over the air,

when it does it is often by mistake.

checked and banned.

**INFORMATION** 

Uphill struggle to reach eyes and

ears of East bloc people

#### THE ARTS

# A mixed reaction to display for children

Visual Arts in the Kunsthalle in Berlin have been mixed.

One 12-year-old girl wrote in the visitors' book: "I think the exhibition is more for adults than for children. But I thought it was very funny all the same, and now my feet hurt."

Some older visitors plearly were not amused and one wrote: "A depressing exhibition. Is being a child or having children as terrible as this?"

The exhibition, jointly organised by the New Visual Arts Society (NGBK) and the Staatliche Kunsthalle in Berlin. opened last year, the Year of the Child, but does not end until mid-February this year.

The NGBK group, some of whom are teachers, had three main questions in mind when they began planning the exhibition two years ago: what material and social conditions have children lived



Käthe Kollwitz's 'Working woman with sleeping child, 1927

Never go to sleep without listening to a plece of fumiture music or you

will not sleep well," said composer Erik

His dream of "musically furnishing" a

room has at last been realised - at the

permarkets, airport lounges and even

cow byres where musak is played non-

And the secret sense of this restaurant

and supermarket music, is that we do

not hear it. The idea is that some hid-

The Berlin exhibition For Eyes and

Ears will give our eyes, ears and of

coming weeks. It is also an amusing ex-

do is immense and the display itself -

put on by the German Academic Ex-

change Service and the Prussian Cultural

Foundation Musical Instrument Museum

veral years of planning, aims to prove

It is not a static exhibition. There well

that visual arts can be heard and that

The variety of exhibits and things to

abouts...

- is labyrinthine.

music can be seen.

Reactions to the exhibition on The social Reality of Children in the did they grow up with and relate to? And how did the visual arts portray

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Very complex questions that would certainly be easier to answer in a larke scholarly work than in an exhibition.

But the NGBK group took the risk and filled the two extensive storeys of the Berlin Kunsthalle with 500 paint ings, drawings, posters and sculptures from the 16th century to the present day - loans from 45 European museums and private collections, some even from the Soviet Union.

The works are chronologically arranged. At the beginning we see the children of aristocrats in a feudal setting, richly attired, rather anaemic princes and prin-

And at the end the ironic, macabre pictures of today, for example Harald Duwe's gloomy "Place in the Sun", Peter Nagel's toy box nightmares and the bitter diagnoses of Hanefi Yeter, a Turk living in Berlin ("Illiterate in two languages," "A German Family out for a

And between the extremes of courtly sterility and today's voices raised in anger and warning there are hundreds of exhibits illustrating very different aspects of the subject: children playing, learning, working, even children involvad in revolutions.

Well looked after children, neglected children, healthy and sick children, Happy and sad faces. Children in need. begging and even turning to drink. Among the most impressive exhibits are the drawings of Käthe Kollwitz.

A large section is devoted to "Children under German Fascism". Here the reality of Nazi barbarism is contrasted with the lying embellishments of Nazi



Country schoolfriends, a copper-plate engraving taken from an earlier work by Di Vikolaus Chodowiecki (1726-1801).

The response to the exhibition has been excellent and it is well attended, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are up to 500 visitors. And quite a few of them write their spontaneous comments and impressions down in the visitors' book.

An exhibition that offers so much is almost bound to have something for everyone - it depends on viewpoint, experience, associations. Certainly there are "beautiful" pic-

tures, amusing and delightful paintings. But the general impression is degressing. The 12-year-old girl was right when she said that the exhibition was more for adults than for children. This is undoubtedly: one of the organisers' intent

tions. Their aim is to enlighten and in-

form, as they say in the catalogue. And so their message is directed mainly at adults, parents: "Twenty years after the UN proclamation of the children's rights, the discrepancy between this country's wealth and its deliberate discrimination against children has not

Of course this does not mean that

children should stay away, and then even guided tours for school classed organisers of the exhibition an a hopes, self-critical enough to take as of some of the points made by childre One is that the plotures are too highly for children to see properly.

It is always interesting for profesion reviewers of exhibitions to read the po lic's comments in the visitors' bod. did so in the Kunsthalle's fine cales (with its excellent Turkish cuisine)

The 12-year-old girl was not the on one to complain about the size of the exhibition. One person wrote: "The sis of the exhibition spoils all the sai intentions." Another wrote: "Less wall have been better."

This confirms my criticism. Anth critical public are right in another spect when they say: "The overall this ture of the exhibition is very under places"; or "well collected, but no his otical explanation whatsoever"; and 1 looked for explanations, but nothing...

The first of these was a magazine called Prisma, first out out in the late It is understandable and basically in 1960s, in Rumanian. dable that the NGBK has abandoned a

It took another 10 years before the Russian language magazine, Guten Tag. came out at the end of 1979.

The Bonn Government covers the costs of the publication, which is produced by the Friedrich Reinecke Verlag, in Hamburg.

These magazines all have 40 pages and have similar layouts. There is a fixed number of colour pages and regular features such as: "The Way We hibition jungle, where tones can be # Live," "Meeting Point of the World," "People and Countryside in the Federal

NGBK spokesman Jürgen Hoffmann, lecturer in art education at Berlin Teachers' Training College, said at the beginning of the exhibition that the group had progressed and would not be presenting an illustration of theses or of

Good intentions, without a doubt. Trusting in the eloquence of the work of art itself and the sensitivity and aware-

All the same, an exhibition with these pretentions and covering such a long period would certainly have benefitted from clearer grouping and short, succinct aids to understanding.

Werner Rhode (Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 January 1980)

Republic of Germany," "Press Review," "The World of Science and Technology," "Encounters," etc.

The magazines all contain tables of contents and summaries in German, ....

When Guten Tag was launched, Bonn spokesman Klaus Bölling, head of the Bonn Press and Information Office, said that people in this country had had an opportunity for the past 24 years to receive information about the Soviet Union in the shape of the magazine Soviet Union Today.

And there are now 15 other Germanlanguage magazines and newspapers published by the Soviet Union and distributed in this country.

Bölling expressed the hope that the dialogue established by these two magazines would help to improve mutual understanding "and to create the climate of trust and detente which are the main preconditions for peaceful coexistence among peoples."

The first impression of the editorial conception is that it treads on no one's toes.

It is not mere obeisance, but it must willy nilly ensure that it gets over the hurdles set up for all Western publications trying to get into the East Bloc.

There must be nothing offensive in the widest sense of the word. This is an incvitable, built-in error.

However, it does at least present an opportunity to illustrate democracy and democratic rules impressively. The magazines cover a wide range of subjects and do not shy away from the darker sides of West German reality.

The linguistically well-produced magazines could help to reduce many of the distorted images of this country in East Europe, to show what everyday life in this country is really like (even though East European propaganda would

something approaching understanding. The articles, with their carefully produced, photographs, and statistical tables, also offer . a lesson in lived democracy which would open up new possibilities to East European readers who could get hold of them. The magazines look close at the other side of the West German coin. There is no equivalent criticism of the darker sides of East European reality, in their press. Although the magazines ... have been politically de-

fused, they are still regarded as voices of capitalistic temptation by the East Bloc officials and auth-

. Advertising is non-existent in East Europe and so one of the main problems is telling people in East Europe that the publications even exist.

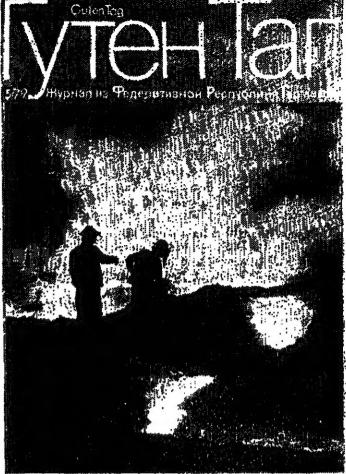
Visitors to East Europe and East Europeans visiting West Germany say these publications are largely unknown in Eastern Europe.

There are no news stands or other sales points. Copies go to officials, institutes and individuals.

The magazines are cheap. Guten Tag. for example, costs only 40 kopecks in the Soviet Union. This is for wide circulation, but it does not in fact ensure this because potential readers can only get hold of the undoub-

tedly sought-after magazines through contacts with good friends and acquaintances in the West. The problem here is the definition of freedom of the press. The definition in the East Bloc is different from ours - and this difference is reflected on the news stands. Here, widespread advertising for Moscow and Warsaw publications is permitted. If on the other hand one asks for a copy of the Prisma, Profil or Guten Tag in the respective East Bloc countries the response is a look of incomprehension. West German ef-

forts towards good neighbourliness via the magazines Prisma and Profil are . valuable . and worthwhile, as are



'Guten Tag' for the Russians.

publication interchange something more than the one-way street it is at the moment.

However, these efforts are now coming a cropper - and are likely to do so in the future - because of the barriers of distrust and censorship which the East erects against everything from the West except hard western currency.

In view of this reality, Klaus Bölling's hopes written in the first issue of Guten Tag, remain a merely plous wish.

Magazines can contribute to good neighbourliness. There are precedents. But of course only if they can be read.

There is no chance that these well-illustrated magazines will be allowed to break into the uniform grey of the East Bloc news stands scene. Dieter Kraeter

(Rheinischer Merkur / Christ und Weit.

### High hopes for Russian theatre visit

espite the deterioration in the West's relations with the Soviet Union, the City of Duisburg assumes that Soviet theatre groups will attend its 4th Duisburg Akzente Theatre Festival in May.

This year's festival will be headed Russia's Great Realists and will for the first time ever in this country give a comprehensive survey of the main poets, writers, painters and musicians who dominated intellectual scene in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Among the participants will be the Malaja Bronnaja Theatre, from Moscow, which will perform Turgenev's Month in the Country and Gogol's play, The Mar-

literature scholars and performances by Russian music ensembles,

Western and Soviet film versions of Soviet classics will be shown in a special programme.

'The Moscow Literature Museum will be flying in Dostroievski's complete study for the Russia's Great Writers ex-

(Frankfurier Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 January 1980)

# A realised dream: furnishing a room with music

latest Berlin Academy of Arts exhibition. with, for example, short special exhibi-And there is an additional ironic note to this exhibition; we are all used to su-

tions of cybernetic objects. There will be performances, ballets and quasi-ballets, futurism, Duchamp and Flux music evenings, premieres and repeats of aleatory, ultrachomatic, electronie and mechanical composition

One of the most familiar examples of den ear should hear it. Maybe this ear is visual music is chimes such as with the somewhere in the stomach or thereelockenspiel. Of course it was not possible to fit a church tower into the exhibition and so the organisers had to make do with photographs. course our mind plently to do in the

Then comes a 220-year-old harp clock. The metal keys hit and operate the strings of the harp. There is also flute-clock which works on the same principle and has three different registers. The Berlin winter is too cold to listen to Acolian harps, but one of these

instruments is at least on display. There are all kinds of musical boxes This exhibition, which comes after seand musical clocks, with little birds shooting out, fluttering their wings and

pinging a few notes. The workshop of a barrel organ builder is on display here and is so authonbe constant changes in the exhibits tic that one feels like getting on with

the work straight away. From the orchestrion and the automatic harmonium to Edison's phonograph and then to the instrument Lola Lola sang about in the Blue Angel in the planola. Then come automatic pianos and gramophones.

A new rage begins. The corchestra comes to living room and bedroom; its effects no longer need to be simulated - it is transportable, by and proper to be

In 1912 a concert was given in London in which Easthope Martin played a Grieg piano concetto on the pianola -accompanied by Artur Nikisch and the London Symphony, Orchestrate a ser vinit

Among the mechanical instruments we find a carousel organ with a moving

Then comes the electronic instruments section in which we find the ancestors of modern electronic instruments 

"The most inferesting and unusual feture of the exhibition at the soundobjects and the musical environments. whereas the instrument makers obsessively pursued the goal of donstructing lons for years.

\*\*Reter Hans Copy
\*\*Sound hoperstrain\*\* That moderned retains. sound apparatuses that produced imusic

so, that, the listener did not notice th absence of human beings, the principle of the visual artists working in this fell was to draw attention to this automs aspect and make it visible or at least it tellectually perceptible.

Continued on page 11

Man Ray's eyes-metronome is one the most harmless exhibits in this fr ceived acoustically, visually and some times even felt by the entire body.

Two electronic organs conduct a logue. Automatio step-dancers dance. Colour pigments form cloud dust when one picks up a microphe Parts of an assembly of piles and

doors react acoustically with splants water. There is a huge Kagel institute section. In the performance room is is a large environment designed David Jones: a rain forest, hanging and barrels; tin, wood and plastic objet which one can walk between wh team of composers elicit grating his and banging tones from the objects Pin Jos Jones in phenomenal | Mus. Store, a shop window, musical inst

(Nordwast Zeltung 186 Anniet)

ments declare their independents. play themselves. with the will be Of course there are abortive and plain tedious attempts at musicalist. But on the whole this is one of

#### Continued from page 10

practice of providing huge and sometimes imitating explanations with every

social history.

ness of the visitor.



"Rrisma" for the Rumanians," of Add on the other Bonn efforts (Photos: Marianne von der Lancken) to make East-West

#### MEDICINE

# Helping lepers with a fund drive - and a change of name

eprosy Day was held on 27 January to commemorate the victims of the discase and begin a fund drive.

Most people in the Western world know little about leprosy except that they vaguely associate it with some sort of mysterious scourge.

Yet more than 10 million people have to live with the disease, which is prevalent in underdeveloped and heavily populated tropical countries. And to make matters worse, it usually goes hand in hand with pitiful social conditions.

Asia (India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia) is estimated to have 6.5 million, Africa 3.5 million and Latin America 350,000

Though no figures are available for China, that country is estimated to have about one million sufferers.

To remove some of the dread associated with the word, leprosy is now frequently called Hansen's Disease after the Norwegian researcher who discovered the bacillus that causes it in 1873.

#### No mention in

#### the Bible

Wrong interpretations of the Bible have greatly contributed to mistaken ideas about leprosy which, in fact, is never mentioned in the Bible.

in central Europe, the disease has been wiped out since the beginning of

But though no longer a scourge in Germany, research into the disease continues in this country.

Like with any other infectious disease, heavily afflicted persons act as carriers. So do certain blood-sucking insects.

Once the bacillus has entered the body it remains fairly domant, multiplying slowly in the skin and the nervous system. It takes about 12 days to double, and eventually uncharacteristic blotches appear.

Inadequate pre-natal care and inade-Aquate use of available facilities are a cause of the high infant mortality rate in West Germany.

This is one finding of a study commissioned by the Bremen Health Authority, in whose area 21 of every 1,000 babies died in the first year in 1978.

The authority hopes to reduce this figure to between three and four per

Its study was based on another research project the Hanover Medical School carried out for the Bonn Labour Ministry in 1978.

Bremen's study says that the birth process itself is so well organised that it can hardly account for the mortality

Conditions in maternity clinics, where 99 per cent of births take place, are excellent.

But risks grow in direct proportion to the regularity with which mothers to-be attend prenatal checkups.

Over a neriod of 12 months, scientists kept records of all births in Bremen and tracked down the causes of most cases of infant mortality. The survey included 93.9 per cent of the births and 93.6 per cent of deaths.



In most cases the body manages to overcome the infection and only few people develop the typical blotches or nodules - mostly in the face, the ears

The diagnosis is easy since the afflicted portions become insensitive because the nerves are attacked at an early stage.

The further course of leprosy is determined by the patient's immunity mechanism. People with strong defences form so called defence granules. These cases are referred to by medicine as tuberculois lepers. This type may remain quiescent or improve, with spontaneous disappearance of the lesions and complete recovery.

Lepromatous or cutaneous leprosy is marked by wide-spread infiltration by grainy masses of chronically inflamed tissue under the skin, the mucosal membranes of the upper respiratory tract, the face and testes. Untreated, its prognisis is poor.

But between these two extreme forms of the disease there are a number of intermediate forms which are frequently difficult to diagnose.

Unless the patient is treated correctly. the disease progresses to the socalled "burnt out" stage, as described by Graham Greene in one of his novels.

Fortunately, chemotherapeutic treatment as practised since 1942 has proved very effective. Great improvements have also been achieved with thalidomide.

Modern treatment had to be tested on the patients themselves due to the impossibility of cultivating the bacillus.

It was not until 1960 that researchers succeeded in cultivating the bacillus in the relatively cool paws of mice. In 1971, they managed to inject the bacillus in armadillos and cause general

But it is impossible to restrict such important experiments to one animal only. Moreover, the armadillo cannot be raised in capacity and is rarely free of other diseases.

It was therefore an important breakthrough when scientists managed to transmit the disease to hedgehogs as well. Though hedgedogs are not found in countries with endemic leprosy, they have the necessary low body temperature (like the armadillo) needed for an infection to take hold.

Research into leprosy has been con-

ducted for years in Bonn. Among other things, the scientists want to clarify why the drugs administeted to patients are so slow to affect the bacillus and why relapses once treatment has been discontinued are so prevalent. The Bonn researchers are also working on ways and means of immuni-

The author, Professor Georg Klingmüller, teaches dermetology, with special emphasis on leprosy, at Bonn University.

The few lepers living in Germany require treatment over a long period. Furthermore, the doctors also have to deal with the social problems that go with the disease. This applies not only to Germany but to other European countries as well.

Holland, for instance, has 1,000 lepers (mostly from the former colonies) undergoing outpatient treatment. All of them have meanwhile been reintegrated into society.

German leprosy research can make a considerable contribution towards controlling the disease in countries where it is still a very serious problem.

The financial assistance by German donors, welcomed throughout the world, would be more effective if the research facilities available in this country were used more extensively.

> Georg Klingmüller (Die Welt, 26 January 1980)

# Baby death rate blamed on lack of pre-natal care

The outcome of the study led to the following basic demand aimed at reducing the risk: pregnant women must be encouraged much more to attend prenatal checkups.

Starting from this summer, Bremen's health senator intends to introduce the following measure to comply with the demand: 20 to 30 midwives will counsel pregnant women and persuade them to make better use of prenatal care facili-

This is to be a three-year pilot project. eventually to be introduced nation-wide. The project, financed by the Bonn La-

bour Ministry, will cost DM7 million. The midwives hired by the Bremen Senate have meanwhile completed a special training course. In cooperation with local doctors, pediatric clinics and counselling centres, they will make every offort to recognise abnormalities in the pregnancies.

This type of counselling is particularly

important in poorer areas. But social integration also plays an important role: while 28.3 per cent, of German pregnant women see a doctor regularly until the eighth week of pregnancy, only 18 per cent of foreign women do.

Another significant difference is that between married and single pregnant

There is a good reason for having chosen midwives for the lob! the mother-to-be is to have an individual counsellor working in close cooperation with the hospital rather than a confusing number of different professional people.

The target of the Bremen Health Authority is to reduce still births and Infant mortality up to the age of one to between three and four per 1,000.

> Lorenz Thalmann '(Rheinischer Merkur / Christ und Welt, 25 January 1980)

### A legal grey \_ EDUCATION zone 'costs lives'

Porensio medicine in the Fele Republic of Germany lags by international development.

This was the main point raised at Academy of German Judges in a gress in Trier.

Doctors, judges and public pros tors from all parts of the nation, at

A legal grey zone, the congress told, prevented organ transplants necessary to stop suffering and For fear of being caught in a ?

vacuum", many surgeons hesiba make use of the medical and teste possibilities open in the transle tion of organs.

Compared with the internstistandard of surgery and transplant techniques, the congress was told forensic medicine has barely prom beyond the last century. The lack of clear transplantations

lation has proved an insurmountable stacle for most surgeons.

This is because the next of kin la with a dead relative, must be asked consent to the removal of an organ, a Professor Harald Lange, of the Philip University Clinic in Marburg.

Unless the deceased has during his! time put it on record that he is will to donate an organ, the relatives mo. refuse the request. As a result, Germany lags far ber.

other nations - especially in the imp tant field of kidney transplants. The developments are more to

table for smaller transplants. Thus, for Instance, 1,500 blind ! mans have had their sight testor

through comea transplants. But of the 14,000 fatal road casulis in 1976, only 158 were registered?

### Promisiusiar Rupulscho NAME OF STREET

kidney donors. The annual need b kidney transplants in this country, k2 ever. is 2,000.

At present, only 20 per cent of necessary transplants can actually

According to the doctors at the @ gress, Germany ranges in place 1 among European countries in the fiof kidney transplants.

Despite the progress that has be made, German surgeons are dissatisf with the results of such transplants 25 per cent of the cases the implant organ must be removed again due p reversible rejection, and the patient be attached to an artificial kidney.

This apparatus, however, replaces a per cent of the normal excretion kidney function. Though it helps to \$ long the life of the patient under able circumstances, most of them come severely invalided.

Successful kidney transplants, on other hand, improve the circulation alloviating the anaemia that frequen goes with kidney diseases.

More transplants would clearly prove the success rate, the congress

The lack of relevant legislation is 22 months.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 February them had dropped out."

# Chinese studies more popular as image of sinology changes

C tudies of Chinese language and cul-Ture are booming. Between 60 and 80 first-year university students every year take Chinese courses.

Ten years ago the figure was between 16 and 20 9 year.

The trend is comparatively recent. When Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng visited West Germany it became clear that we were still short of interpreters for Chinese.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had to turn to Chinese students and university lecturers in this country to accompany and interpret for Hua and the large group of Chinese journalists.

Only 15 years ago, Sinology as it is called here was regarded as a subject for unworldly academics. A typical image was that of the professor sipping tea and initiating his pupils into the world of Tang poetry.

And this image, though exaggerated, was not so short of the mark.

Sinologists in the early sixties wanted o learn the decorative Chinese characters and thus the language; they had a love of Chinese art - ancient Chinese art of course - and admired Chinese philosophy.

### No more mocking of

#### ' tea drinkers'

Normal students mocked the sinologists as "tea drinkers." At that time there were only two professorships of Chinese at German universities, in Munich and in Hamburg. Both professors were called Franke.

In view of China's increasing importance in world politics, Wolfgang and Herbert Franke urged the Science Council to recommend more teaching posts for sinologists at German universities.

Sinology up to the beginning of the Second World War had always also dealt with contemporary history - even though it was for a time a "colonial"

But it became caught in a cul de sac after the war and the Chinese revolu-

The isolationof Maoist China from the rest of the world made the study of contemporary China almost Impossible so it was hardly surprising that the study classical Chinese literature predomi-

Fourteen new teaching and research posts were established at German universities by the mid-sixties.

The professional prospects for sinologists thus increased spectacularly and almost an entire generation of sinology students got posts at universities.

The student revolution and increased interest in the China of the cultural revolution then led to a change in the kind of students taking up sinology. The tea drinkers were joined by the apostles

German cultural revolutionaires were particularly dominant in Berlin and in Munich. In Hamburg and Tübingen, political motives for studying sinology were not so marked.

Kuan Yu-chien, a reader in Chinese at Hamburg University, says: "The Maoists, sponsible for the fact that the who were only interested in learning waiting time for a donated organ that Chinese because of their politics, did Jacques Line not stay long. After two terms, half of

Sinologists often have a general interest in non-European cultures and this is an important factor in their choice of sub-

Hans Willem Schütte, now studying Chinese in Hamburg, is a case in point. He originally wanted to take African studies, but started Chinese at a pre-university course at the Leibniz Kolleg in

He then continued with Chinese, partly because he did not want to waste the time and effort he had apready put

Schütte is interested in a comparison

between the West, where technology is advancing so rapidly that we cannot keep up with it, and China, which has not yet reached a comparable technolo-"I have learnt a lot about myself and

about our view of ourselves in my studies of Chinese. We begin to see ourselves more objectively when we have studied another, very different culture,"

Like Schütte, Philip Kunig oriticises the Eurocentrism of our university system. He says it is self evident that a German student should study Roman law but not that he should study Chiness law.

Kunig has just finished his law studies and has a junior lectureship. As a grammar school pupil, he was very interested in China, particularly in Mao The Tung and the cultural revolution. But he was not a Mao apostle.

He started a course in sinology. That means he had to learn modern idiomatic Chinese as well as classical Chinese, the dead language of philosphers and wri-

Kunig had studied Latin and Greek at school, so this was not a major problem. So classical Chinese was not the bugbear it is to many sinologists who are only interested in contemporary China.

A year after starting his course in sihology, he took up law. Although sinology was formally his main subject, he regarded it now as a means to an end to help him become a lawyer specialising in Third World and especially in Chinese law.

And to do this you need to be able to read classical legal texts from the Chinese Empire as well as the laws of the People's Republic of China.

Kunig's interest in the language went so far that he even wrote a Chinese language textbook, in conjunction with fellow student Annette Sabban and a reader, Jung-lang Chao.

The book is an attempt - and a successful one - to use German grammatical concepts to explain the structure of the Chinese language,

This is a difficult task, as there are no conjugations or declensions in Chinese and no articles. Also the differences between verbs and nouns are far less clearcut than in German.

The book explains the basic structure of the language in 62 lessons. It teaches a basic vocabulary of 1,072 words and 787 characters. This is a basis of which to build with the help of a dictionary enough to get by on on a journey to

Kunig, though he has never been to China, leaches the language at evening classes. Is there any point in trying to

# West Berlin to increase priority of Turkish

# DERYTAGESSPIEGEL

VV school children the chance to learn Tutkish as a first foreign language. The city has a large Turkish commu-

Turkish parents' organisations and the Teachers' Union (GEW) have long advocated the introduction of Turkish as a first foreign language, The Berlin Education Department was sceptical at first,

but has now changed its mind. There will probably be a large majority in the Berlin City Parliament in favour of the move.

The CDU tabled a resolution to introduce Turkish at primary schools in autumn 1979. The resolution said that the purpose of the experiment was to maintain ties with the mother language and to put these pupils in a position to get better school-leaving qualifications and thus better vocational training.

Pupils - or their parents - choose their first foreign language in the fifth class at the age of 11.

The options are English, French and Latin

A second choice is possible in the 7th class of grammar and technical schools. Some Turkish children are already learning Turkish as a second foreign

language. The experiment will be limited at first to three or four primary schools in the

Kreuzberg district. Between 100 and 120 pupils will take part in the scheme. The lessons will be given by Turkish teachers qualified to teach in grammar and middle schools.

Spokesmen for all three political parties welcomed the move in the schools Jürgen Ulzen of the CDU thanked

the Senate for acting on the CDU rsolu-

tion. He described the experiment as "constructive." The scheme, which will start this autumn, was made possible thanks to a Rerlin resolution at the Ministers of Education Conference calling for foreign pupils to be allowed to study their mother tongue instead of the compulsory

foreign language. The conference even went further than the present Berlin scheme. It will recognise the mother tongue "even if no teaching in it is possible; a pupil's ability will be tested in an examination."

(Der Tagesspiegel, 29 lanuary 1980)

leram this, perhaps the most difficult language in the world, in a few hours a

Philip Kunig says that it is a start and helps the learner to decide whether or not he wants to pursue his studies of the language more deeply.

Pupils learn to decipher a few of the mysterious characters. This little insight into the language also gives them better access to Chinese thinking.

What are the professional options open to a graduate sinologist? Kuan Yuchien is optimistic. He says that there will be increasing demand for sinologists in the Federal Republic of Germany in the coming years.

But not for those who have only studied Chinese and nothing else - their only chance is to get a job teaching sinology at universities.

Professor Tilemann Grimm sees opportunities for those who have studies sinology and anothersubject. He says professional opportunities depend more on a student's qualifications in law, economics or political science, and if they can then combine this with a knowledge of Chinese he believes their professional

He stresses, however, that they ought to be able to speak Chinese - and this means spending at least a year in the Chinese-speaking world, in China or

### DIEWZEIT

Many beginners aim ultimately to become journalists or diplomats. There is a shortage of students combining Chinse with an applied science, though these are the people with the best prospects.

They are in great demand in the construction of technical plant in China, for instance the German-built steel works in Wuhan. The trade boom with China is only beginning. Since 1971, the Volkswagen Founda-

tion has been holding special intensive courses for people from all kinds of professions who need Chinese. The courses last four weeks. Teaching lasts all day and there are never more

than 20 in any class. Here, various

methods of teaching the language were

I took part in one of these courses. began with an American textbook, then we used a Peking textbook and much later we read texts and newspaper articles chosen by the lecturer. We got

through a whole university term's work, The students came from all walks of life; one was a numismatist specialising in Chinese coins, an art historian, a lawyer who had to negotiate contracts for his firm in China, a businessman who wanted to learn a little for a visit to the Canton Fair, and an ethnologist specialising in Chinese minorities.

Seventy per cent of the group that started Chinese in 1972 have kept it up. They have since worked in or on China as journalists or scholars; others have cone to China to study for a year or

Tilemann Grimm says that "we have Mao Tse Tung to thank that sinology has come out of its ivory tower."

It was Mao who made China a world power. And that is why sinology courses are now dominated by hard-headed pragmatists and not the dreaming scholars of the past. ... Givela Mahimann

(Die Zeit, 1 February 1980)



Cologne football club manager Hennes Weisweiler has signed a

three-year contract worth over DM2 mil-

lion to manage Cosmos New York of

Weisweiler signed in the exclusive

Cosmos cantain Franz Beckenbauer,

former captain of the German national

team, played a part in persuading Weis-

longer with Cologne but incompatibility

with the club chairman was making his

Weisweiler would have liked to stay

"After everything that has happened

in the past weeks, I had no choice", said

60-year-old Weisweiler. He was annoyed

at the Cologne board's delaying tactics

His decision to manage a team in the

North American league, which German

football association boss Neuberger once

referred to as a "tinpot league", came as

a shock to the Cologne board of direc-

Kurt Werner, one of the directors,

mid: "We will now have to think the si-

luation over." The board issued a state-

Insiders say that the poor relations be-

At one stage last season Weisweiler

was on the point of packing his bags

tay to one another, and in a recent in-

Weisweiler's irreversible decision.

and joining Barcelona FC.

the North American League.

Lancaster Hotel in Paris.

weiler to sign.

position difficult.

in renewing his contract,

SPORT

#### **MENTAL HEALTH**

# 'Victim of injustice' faces uncertain future

A few years ago, Günter Wallraff wrote a book on the difficulties of getting out of a mental hospital, the destructiveness of life in it and the total loss of contact with reality.

Otto Breuer, 56, is a case in point. Close to 20 years ago, a judge ordered him committed to a mental hospital on the grounds of his being a "feeble-

minded, work-shirking psychopath." Herr Breuer was institutionalised for 16 years and he would still be there if he had not broken the law.

The people around him laugh at some of the episodes recounted by Breuer. He tells how he broke out so many times in one particular year as to make him an absolute national champion and how one day he was "barred" from the closed section of the insane asylum. He also tells how it came that a prison warden

apologised to him. But most of his reminiscences are no laughing matter.

Having been branded insane and finding himself caught up in the mills of psychiatry, he tells how he was driven to the verge of physical and mental destruction during the 16 years he spent behind the walls of various asylums and why, even now that he is out again,

### Frankfurier Rundschau

he still has to live as a social outcast in a rehabilitation centre for vagrants called Roter Hamm.

The years of captivity have even more restricted Breuer's chances to make something of his life.

Physically handicapped, he now works in a cleaning gang keeping the courtyard and the adjoining sidewalk of Roter

And since outcasts like Breuer are rarely given a genuine chance, his future can only be termed bleak: the men get an hourly wage of DM2.50 - too little to save and too little to build up a livelihood for themselves.

But then, Otto Breuer never fitted into our social pigeon holes. At school he was one of those children who are constantly made to stand in a corner.

Having spent eight years at school (rarely being promoted from one grade to another), he never quite grasped the three Rs. Caning by teachers and his father was the order of the day.

At 14 he was made to work on a

"Actually, I wanted to become a bricklayer, but no-one wanted me," he

So he toiled for a few marks a day until being drafted into the army. His life has always been dominated by

immediate post-war years. ("That was the one time I was really free.")

Like so many of the wartime homeless, he wandered through the ravaged called on his opposite numbers in the country begging or doing odd jobs from time to time.

He was arrested time and again finance ministers accepted Gleichauf's sometimes for begging and loitering, proposal. sometimes because he had no papers and, of course, for occasional petty theft. cal consequences once the Länder prime He does not quite remember how many ministers adopt it.

times he was sent to prison but estimates it at about 21 to 23.

And since he was one of those who missed the boat of our affluent society, he did his first "big job" at 38. It was also his last: in 1961 he broke into a Frankfurt kiosk, stealing coffee, tobacco and cigarettes, and was caught.

A court sentenced him to nine months - which were to turn into 16 years because the judge ordered him committed to a mental home when he came out of prison,

Thumbing Otto Breuer's file: Walter Haider, head of the rehabilitation centre where he now lives, lists the stations of his life in pitiless officialese, coming to the conclusion that in all those years Herr Breuer spent in various mental homes no-one took the trouble to give him a thorough mental checkup and come up with a sound diagnosis.

Herr Haider: "I cannot rid myself of the suspicion that the people in the insane asylums are deliberately kept there as cheap labour."

In the first mental home he was sent to, the doctor asked Herr Breuer "What's brought you here?" But this was pretty much the last time anybody asked him anything.

He went from asylum to asylum, scrubbing floors, feeding the sick, changing the incontinent, emptying bedpans and cleaning toilets and the excrement around them. His wage: half a pack tobacco a week.

In such conditions the will to resist soon fades. Herr Breuer's many discharge applications were rejected - probably because the successive doctors copied the diagnosis of their predeces-

The "feeble-minded and very aggres-

lans to reform the psychiatric care

of those who once cried out for reform

now seem to have changed their minds.

What other explanation is there for

Because of serious shortcomings in the

care of psychiatric cases, Bonn Finance

Minister Matthöfer set aside DM400 mil-

model institutions, among them: day

clinics, workshops, communal housing,

homes for the transition period from life

in an institution to reintegration into

society and, above all, various forms of

huge institutions and long-term com-

The objective was to do away with

in the long run, such reforms would

save enormous sums of money. They

would also counter the "psychiatrisation"

of our society. But many people fail to

One of them is Baden-Württemberg's

Finance Minister Robert Gleichauf, who

Lünder to reject the federal funds, and,

recently, the conference of Länder

But the decision will only have politi-

Under this would be established

the opposition in the Länder to the rec-

ommendations of a special commission

on psychiatry?

lion for a five-year plan.

outpatient treatment.

see this.

system are in jeopardy. And many



Otto Breyer (second from left) sweeping snow in the yard of 'Roter Hamm'; this of the days ahead?

sive psychopath" remained inside, witnessing the mistreatment of his fellow patients, seeing doctors treating their patients with total lack of interest and listening to the screams of the dying. He shared his cell with sex deviates and drug addicts — usually 30 to a cell.

He heard doctors say: "Now, Breuer, you're the only sensible fellow in this ward, so tell me, what was the matter last night?" In one of the homes he was permit-

ted to work outside but had to return at Herr Breuer says: "No-one was prepared to explain the absurdity of my being let loose during the day and locked'up at night. All they said was 'Otto,

don't ask so many questions'." He stopped asking questions and ran

But his freedom was always short lived. The long arm of the law caught up with him time and again and he found himself back inside.

The vicious circle of running getting caught and being locked again repeated itself over and over. Breuer says with some pride: "I

away seven times in one year and

17 February 1980 - No. 922

hold an absolute record." People in Giessen knew him well cause he always went to the same of and even made friends.

The only reason that so many inside did not totally destroy him: probably his firm belief that he was not saying that they regretted Herr ed as a worker. Walter Haider, who has known b Breuer as a dependable worker for it

past two years, attributes his psychological cal survival to the man's fortitude, Herr Breuer: "I never gave up kx

no matter how bad things were." The height of absuridity marking: system is the fact that it was a mit

crime, of all things, that gave Brust L terview with the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, freedom: one day he was told by one the asylum administrators to can

Continued on page 16

### New doubts on reform of care system

Even so, there are grounds for concern - the more so since the reasons given by the finance ministers were of a constituional nature (which is not exactly plausible).

They argue that Bonn has no right to intervene financially.

Constitutionally, however, the federal government is entitled to finance model projects and has been doing so for

So what are the real reasons for rejecting the gift from Bonn? One reason is evidently the finance ministers' fear of follow-up costs. Another is probably the long tug-of-war between the Labour Ministry (which evidently backs the

Lander) and the Health Ministry. 4111. MP Walter Picard (CDU), one of the most committed protagonists of reforms, says:"I cannot help feeling that there is an unholy alliance between the Labour Ministry and the finance ministers of

the Länder." The third, and probably most important, reason seems to be a lack of understanding for the problems involved and a tug-of-war over which department is

interest in the project.

additional hospital financing.

But this would be counter to the # psychiatric system.

It would also mean that many, tients would still be kept in wards long periods.

But an experiment carried out by Land hospital of Düren shows that need not be so and that psychiatry be made not only more humans but home accordance. more economical

instead.

It is exactly this outpatient best Munster.

if not for humanitarian resson there up after being knocked down three for those of economy — will agree in these

to do what, with a resulting loss d This suspicion seems to be substant

ated by the recommendation that and with the rejection of federal funds lkt Gleichauf said that the Länder woul not have to relinquish the money free Bonn, since the funds could be used h

ommendations of the psychiatric of the mission and would cement the pred

Duren stopped admitting new pale a for lack of capacity. The people who to be rejected were treated as outpain A Gelsenkirchen, Michael Kopzog, is

to have been rejected. Some have a Kopzog showed his mettle when he come their problems others feel a stopped by come their problems others less stopped Paul Malone in three rounds in they are benefiting greatly from of their middleweight bout when the Ger-

It can only be hoped that the A crowd of 3,000 watched as Malone that has been recommended,

for those of economy — will agree and forms in the end. Katharina Zining And after the fight, Kopzog stayed (Die Zeit, 1 February state and shouting the rest of the feath light and shouting encouragement.

have a new manager at the beginning of next season. "The manager should also consider

Welland indicated that the club might

New York club signs-up

Cologne soccer chief

whether the situation here is optimal", he said. To which Weisweiler replied that he could work anywhere; it did not have to be in Cologne.

Weisweller said after signing on for Cosmos: "I would have liked to stay in Cologne, but there is no relationship of trust and I no longer have a working relationship with the club chairman. don't need to prove to Weiland that I am a good manager by winning a few games in the next weeks."

Under the circumstances, it looks unlikely that both sides will stick to the agreement that Weisweller will complete his current contract with Cologne until 30 June. The American season begins at the beginning of March.

Weisweiler sees no problems: "Cosmos have agreed to me completing my contract here. I want Cologne to do as well as possible in the league and the remains to be seen whether Wei-

land also takes this view, He was away on business and not available for com-

Weisweiler is said to have had contacts with Cosmos for some months. lween Weisweiler and club chairman Peter Weiland are the main reason for Cosmos made him an offer before the season started, while he was on holiday in Bordeaux with assistant manager Hannes Löhr. He turned the offer down because he believed at the time that his Weisweiler and Weiland had little to future was with Cologne.

The Americans had already tried to persuade Udo Lattek of Dortmund, Ar-



Hennes Welsweller: decision shocked the Cologne board.
(Photo: Wilfried Witters)

gentinian world cup manager Luis Menotti and the Brazilian Coutinho to

When these efforts failed, they sent Beckenbauer off to persuade Weisweiler.

They talked before the new year and Beckenbauer came away with the impression that Weisweiler was interested.

manage them.

Cosmos club chairman Nesuhi Ertegun arrived in Germany on 26 January and watched the game between Cologne and Dortmund, which Cologne won He offered Weisweiler a salary of

DM700,000 per annum. Weisweiler asked for 48 hours to think it over, after which he said yes.

After training on the Monday, Weisweiler flew to Paris to sign.

He said he was looking forward to America; and Cologne have already started looking for a successor. Horst Müller-Manz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 January 1980)

### Hamburg stay on top of the league ast season's Bundesliga football

I champions Hamburg SV, have beaten their nearest challengers to stay on top of this season's competition.

Their 3-1 victory over Bayern Munich was on a snow-covered Hamburg Watching the game was Tomislav Ilic,

manager of Hajduk Split, Hamburg SV's opponents in the quarter finals of the European Cup. He said: "Hamburg are the favourites

and so of course they must be favourites to beat us."

He was impressed by the German side's precise marking system, its skill on the ball and mastery of the difficult conditions.

Hamburg's dominance was largely due to manager Branko Zebec's instructions to mark Munich stars Breitner, Oblak and Rummenigge very tight, not allowing them space to pay.

Hamburg were given another boost by the return of their international defender Manfred Kaltz, out of action since the beginning of January with pneumonia.

Kaltz, who has 32 international caps. did not go on so many of his famed bursts down the right flank but it was his inch-perfect centre which led to the first goal, headed by Jimmy Hartwig in the 61st minute.

#### Sealed in the last minute

Bayers defender Augenthaler put through his own goal to make it 2-0.

Janzon pulled back a goal for the visitors and then Hamburg striker Hrubesch scored in the last minute to make it

The attendance was 61,000 and receipts DM850.000.

After the game, Bayern trainer Pal Bavern midfielder Paul Breitner. Breitner had protested because he said the Hamburg players were not the regulation 10 yards from the ball, and he waited for them to move back.

Csernal described the referee's decision to show Breitner the yellow card as "total nonsense."

Breitner now automatically misses his team's next game because he has collected four yellow cards this season.
(Northwest Resums, 4 February 1980)

Michael Kopzog

19-year old apprentice fitter from the newest star in West German ama-

### Young boxer emerges as an Olympic prospect The tall, short-haired and slightly

awkward-looking lad was not at all awed by being in the same team as old hands such as European champion Peter Huss-

Kopzog was runner-up in the Junior European Championships in 1978. He has twice been German junior champion and last year won the senior title for the

He trains every day; twice a week with national trainer Julian Neuding in Essen and the rest of the time with Fritz Wein, trainer at the Gelsenkirchen Erle Boxing Club.

Wein has another outstanding middleweight prospect on his books in the shape of Rerry Christle.

Wein has been a sporting adviser and father-substitute to Kopzog for years. II, when he gave up football.

. He is the fourth of six children. His father is dead.

Michael is in his third year as an apprentice fitter. He is self-confident, inside the ring and out and has lost only seven of his 106 fights to date,

"Manfred Zlelonka of Düren best me four times. But I have beaten him in our last two fights and he won't best me again", he says.

He is equally self-confident about being selected for the Olympic Games.

Kopzog is the youngest member of the Olympic squad, German amateur boxing association selector Birkle reckons that Germany will take 10 boxers to

Kopzog must rate as one of the team's outstanding prospects, along with Peter Suckrow, who is trained by ex-German champion Bubi Dieter. In his first season in the Bundesliga

Suckrow beat leading boxers Stefan, Ger-

tel from Worms, Roland Gier from Hamburg and Harald Körper from Pforzheim, thereby staking his claim to a place in the Olympic team. He has been selected for the next international against Wales this month.

Kopzog, Dieter Weinand, Suckrow, Stefan Gertel and Andreas Prox are all ip-and-coming youngsters in whom the German ABA has high hopes once the old guard led by Hussing and Rene

Weller have hung up their gloves.

Former European championship finalist Peter Gerber, of Bremen, said. 10. years ago that amateur boxing in this country was an good as dead.

These youngsters have emphatically proved him wrong.

Claus Mittenzwei/dpa (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 Fahrussy 1980)

3

# Sailing or wood-chopping, politicians must keep fit somehow

D oliticians need to be fit to stand the strains and stresses of government.

Like other people, they play sport or take exercise in various forms to maintain their condition.

For many, when they have finished giving interviews or writing speeches on Sundays, it is time for exercise.

Sometimes it is sailing, or playing football, working in the gymnasium, swimming, or maybe just going for a

Bonn politicians are surprisingly tightlipped about how they keep fit.

And many keep away from the lime-light, preferring instead to exercise in private, for example in private swimming pools or gardens rather than public pools or parks.

Many use the Bundestag Sports Club or other private clubs.

One civil servant says: "My minister would collapse during cabinet meetings if he did not use his free time for

Konrad Adenauer used to go for long walks, climb stairs and play bowls.

He had a bowling green built in the Palais Schaumburg Park, but it has not been used by his successors.

Chancellor Schmidt is fit, according to the Chancellor's Office. Those close to him say that he does not take enough exercise. When he is in Bonn, he often walks the 300 metres from the Chancel-

metropolis



The Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, helped by his wife, Hannelore, takes a welcome

lor's Office to his bungalow in the even-

Schmidt does more for his physical wellbeing at his holiday home on the Brahmsee, his holiday home in Schles-

Here he goes sailing and chops wood - as ex-Kaiser William II once did in

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and, on publication:

Kaiser chopped wood for fun, Schmidt does it because he is building a wooden footbridge to his sailing boat. The tiny swimming pool in the

Chancellor's bungalow is no longer used. And no one uses the swimming pool in the Villa Hammerschmidt which then President Gustav Heinemann had

President Carstens goes gymnastics with his wife, Veronica. His predecessor, Walter Scheel, played golf in Cologne.

The swimming pool in the Bavarian Land government's grounds where Franz Josef Strauss could take his exercise, is now empty.

Strauss's first sporting love is mountain hunting.

Former Shadow Chancellor Rainer Barzel (CDU) swims in the American Embassy Club in the mornings.

Bonn Interior Minister Gerhart Baum. the minister responsible for sport, is a keen walker and swimmers. He uses his leisure time to get out

into the fresh air. He is a great lover of snow, but does not ski. His party colleague Ertl not only skis but is the President of the German

Skiing Association. Politicians do not have the time nor the need to show off which is often connected with exclusive sports such as horse riding and golf. They prefer popu-

lar sport, especially football.

Defence Minister Apel is a keen footballer and, appropriately, a defender. He plays right half in indoor football matches in Bonn every Thursday.

The Bundestag football team is almost world famous, though it has not played in any world cups.

Its captain is 58-year-old SPD MP Adolf Müller-Emmert. The team is the most active group in the Bundeshaus sports community, which has 1,000 members, including 150 MPs.

It plays every Wednesday and Friday under the supervision of a sports tea-

Leader of this group is Franz Xaver Geisenhofer, CSU MP and holder of the Golden Sports Award.

The sporting community knows no

party distinctions. MPs from all parts of the political spectrum play beside one another.

(Der Tagesspiegel, \$1 January 1989)

Continued from page 14 cheque for DM900. He did so unity HOME AFFAIRS to return to the asylum, A few days later, he turned hims?

17 February 1980 No. 97

to the police and was sentenced to months. Having served his senten was discharged according to regulo and was a free man. That was a April 1977.

So this is the story of a man wh cording to social workers of the furt Association for Social Institute Bonn Opposition leader Helmut Kohl is outwardly composed about the which sponsors the rehabilitations way that some people are now flocking way that some people are now flocking where he now lives, has "suffered round the Shadow Chancellor, Franz Jo-

Breuer's future is uncertain on win this year. he will have to leave the centre by Kohl himself might have been in housing for people like him and a litical blows last summer. no money.

the rest of his life,

little money is simple: the Welfu to reduce its own costs.

tions. The best that can be hoped in the next election, in 1984. reduction of the rate paid to the We Then came the transformation at the Department to 30 per cent.

Claudia Dillma Afghanistan. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 Januay !! But the behaviour of Strauss is also

# who just don't see red

rench diplomats in Bonn ## the worst traffic offender and the diplomatic corps representation there. They are noted for their tente: to ignore red ights.

However, the police are powerks do anything about it as the diplomentation of the diplomentation o do is warn and complain.

Figures issued by the Bonn

parking offences last year. The Meda long parliamentary procedures and those were far and away the worst offen of his own party.

here, with 569 parking tickels, folds.

Schmidt expressed his worry about

cars, they have no choice but to to bodies.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 4 February 1 is called government."

# a toreigner

Donn is the most international wide giver of advice as a seeker of city's press office. More than 26,000 The official institutions of small wide giver of advice as a seeker of city's press office. More than 26,000 The official institutions of small wide giver of advice as a seeker of city's press of the c

(Die Welt, A Peneult

# Former Strauss rival keeps cool as election outlook changes

sef Strauss, in anticipation of an election But there is no proof whatever that

room for others. There is no come Strauss's position, but for two heavy po-

Asked about his plans for the future, Of the DM20 he earns for and Kohl, replies: "I have important funcwork day he cannot put a pennya tions which I enjoy carrying out. Why If he is lucky he will live on with should I let anything disturb my peace of mind? I am not aiming for new posi-The reason why Otto Breuer r tions. I don't want to be a minister."

Kohl is amused to observe the transpartment, which partly supports! formation that has taken place among habilitation centre, collects 40 pa some members of the CDU/CSU. Only of revenues from the centre's wet nine months ago all the ambitious talents, crown princes and pretenders in There is no improvement in the CDU had more-or-less given up says Paul Marx, the manager of hones of winning the 1980 general elec-Frankfurt Association for Social in tions and were pinning their hopes on

turn of the year. The reason, in the Society does not feel that it a CDU/CSU's view, was the change of something to victims of the systemi mood following the Soviet invasion of

designed to woo even those in the CDU The diplomats who bitterly resisted his becoming Shadow Chancellor until last summer. At that time, Kohl suffered two heavy defeats. His party colleagues persuaded him to give up the Chancellorship candidature. Then his candidate, Ernst Albrecht, Prime Minister of Lower Saxony,

> was defeated by Strauss. No one knows exactly whether Kohl has yet got over these blows. The CSU praise him for his cooperation, though a top CDU man is said to have said that Kohl will only really be happy when Strauss too has been defeated in a gene-

show that Vatican diplomats and it lemut Schmidt's style of governmats from Honduras were only grill ment is not that of the lonely one traffic offence each last year.

The Bonn Press Office revealed the diplomatic corps committed the diplomatic corps comm

by the Turks with 332 and the Apr being able to go on governing in face of all the sessions and meetings when he Police caught 168 diplomats spent told the parliamentary SPD: "85 per and 247 going through red lights. cent of one's time and energy is spent explaining and defending decisions one penalise the drivers of diplomatic d has taken in a thousand democratic

the Bonn Embassies, via the Bonn "One only has 5 per cent of the time istry of Foreign Affairs, of the Ges to think and make decisions. The rest of traffic regulations every three month the time is spent with paperwork. And these three components constitute what

> He has since increased the amount of time he spends thinking and deciding and cut the time he spends in a thousand democratic bodies. Increasingly he seeks advice in small groups or small

eigners from 131 countries live them and even of government he considers.

This means that more than 9 per hot only too big but too indiscreet.

of Bonn residents have a forest in times of cries Schmidt residents. In times of crisis Schmidt prefers the cabinet style of the individual talk or

There are 5,000 foreign diplot confidential fireside discussion in which living in the national capital. he expects openness.

He has been cultivating this form of

this is in fact, Kohl's attitude. All those involved agree that he has been far more relaxed and composed since giving up trying to become "the Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germa-And as he has obviously abandoned all ambitions, even his critics now leave

However Kohl, who will be 60 shortly, need not fear being pushed off the political stage. On the contrary, he is the one CDU politician whom Strauss cannot ignore if he should become Chan-

There is all kinds of speculation in the CDU/CSU about possible ministerial permutations, but the only realistic one is a Strauss-Kohl duo, with Strauss as Chancellor and Kohl Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor.

The argument among leading CDU men is that Kohl is the only man who can win the support of all wings of the

As his majority in the event of victory would probably be slim, Strauss would need all the CDU and CSU votes for the election of the Chancellor in Par-

In his speeches and essays Kohl has increasingly turned towards foreign policies. However, there is at least one party colleague of his who would very much like to be Foreign Minister.

It is at any rate definite that Walther Leisler Kiep, at present Minister of Finance in the Lower Saxony government, would like to return to Bonn.

government by discussion particularly

during the Afghanistan crisis. Here he is

not only following Anglo-Saxon models.

He has also learnt from Italian politi-

One of the standard features of Italian

crisis management is the celebrated con-

sultations between the President and

active or retired politicians. The people

find out about these consultations and

Schmidt's consultations are part of his

crisis management. Following the Afg-

han crisis, he held talks with former

Chancellors Brandt and Kiesinger and

former Foreign Ministers Scheel and Schröder.

Chancellor, was also present. Their talks

lasted from seven in the evening till

Then Schmidt spent two hours the

next day in talks with Strauss, Kohl and

Zimmermann. The following day he

spoke to leading SPD trade union lea-

ders Vetter, Loderer, Kluncker, egalitarian. Hauenschild and to leading SPD politi-

clans Bahr, Wehner and Wischnewski. (19 Nor Deutschland, 2 February 1980)

Foreign Minister Genscher, as Vice-

Schröder.

this slightly lessens their fears.

Schmidt's task: making the

work fit the time

Kiep and Strauss met recently when Kiep gave a lecture to the CSU in Kreuth. Kiep came away talking of a completely new Franz Josef Strauss, who, he said, had listened, asked questions, asked for advice.

Others have said that at this meeting Strauss told Kiep that there would be a revolt in the CDU and CSU if, in the event of becoming Chancellor, he appointed Kiep Foreign Minister, as many still resented the fact that Kiep and three other CDU MPs had voted for the Moscow Treaty, Kiep denies that Strauss

Strauss does not want Kiep as his Foreign Minister, and the CDU have let it be known that they would not accept Strauss's CSU colleague Zimmermann as Foreign Minister, so it looks as if Kohl could be offered the post without lifting a finger.

Strauss would have other problems appointing top people to other ministeposts. Ideally, he would like to appoint Schleswig-Holstein Prime Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg as Finance Minister and Vice-Chancellor - at least according to one version which is obviously out to hurt Kohl.

Stoltenberg however has promised his voters that he intends to stay in Kiel. The other CDU guest in Kreuth, Kurt Biedenkopf, could reckon with a minister's job, probably that of Minister of Economic Affairs.

However, if the CDU wins the Land election in North Rhine-Westphalia, Biedenkopf would become Minister of Economic Affairs in Düsseldorf, and it t loses, he is tipped to become leader of the Land CDU.

Manfred Wörner is hoping for the Defence Minister's portfolio, but here the CSU may want their floor leader and

Party national secretary Porzner and

Then came the Aspen-Kissinger

Round Table Conference at Schloss

Gymnich. Apart from these discussions.

Schmidt often seeks advice from indivi-

duals, Richard Lowenthal, one of the

leading SPD theoreticians, and Carl

Friedrich von Weizsäcker are among

As he regards full cabinet meetings as

too unwieldy for these purposes, he

often holds discussions within the

Chancellor's Office with Schüler, Huon-

ker and Bölling, or invites Foreign Min-

ister Genscher and Defence Minister

Apel for impromptu discussions after

Schmidt's style of government is

marked by reserve towards the wheels of

parliamentarianism which grind too

His style of government on the whole

tends more towards the elitist than the

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Helmut Heries

cabinet meetings, ; it is a least a

slowly and publicly for his liking.

the new Minister in the Chancellor's

Office Huonker, were also present.

deputy party leader Zimmermann to get

And Alfred Dregger, according to party colleagues, is more interested in becoming Defence Minister than Education Minister.

And so we have a curious situation in which the people Strauss would like to appoint have other commitments while there are a number of candidates in the CDU whom Strauss does not consider

This may be one reason why Strauss has abandoned his original plan to name a "Shadow Cabinet" in May, Instead, he will only name an election team in which all prominent CDU/CSU politiclans will be represented. Klaus Dreher

(Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 1 February 1980)

### New trend in cross party appointments

came as a surprise to many that former CDU Shadow Chancellor Rainer Barzel was appointed Coordinator of Franco-German Cooperation in succession to the late Carlo Schmidt.

Barzel has always been interested in foreign policy, European policy in particular. Furthermore, he is on excellent terms with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet.

But why did the SPD/FDP government appoint Barzel who is, after all, a member of the Opposition? Certainly many in the government parties would have been honoured to accept the an-

There is doubtless reason and method in offering the post to a member of the

Heimut Schmidt has long been thinking about ways of returning to an aboveparty personnel policy in certain areas.



This was most plain when he charged Lower Saxony Minister, Walther Leisler Kiep with the organisation of special aid for Turkey.

The longer he is in office, the more a head of government tends to look beyond party horizons. . .

Foreign Minister Genscher has long done this, Foreign policy is easier where when there are as many areas as possible of agreement with the Opposition. There is no controversy whatever between Government and Opposition about special relations between Germany and France.

The appointment of Barzel demonstrates also the need of all parties to come together in times of crisis and jointly bear responsibility. to the white to the hard peter Hopen

(Bremer Nachrichten, 2 February 1980)

Supporters and opponents of

ndependent TV and radio often refer

approvingly or disapprovingly, depending

on the viewpoint to the competition be-

tween the BBC and the independent TV

One factor which must be borne in

mind in such comparisons is the special

position of the BBC. The Prussians used

to have a saying that "he who swears by

One might imagine this attitude is

it in the way BBC reporters and

And the organisation regards itself as

the mother of all respectable radio orga-

nisations throughout the world and as

the best television and radio corporation.

the corporation's size, the bureaucracy,

and even a falling-off in quality, but

BBC men still regard their job as more

Reporters and producers do occasio-

nally leave, to join independent televi-

But this is something that "is not real-

ly done," because the BBC does not

the British way of life - and this is

When a BBC correspondent is ex-

pelled from a country, for example, in-

dia, the restoration of the status quo

becomes a matter of British foreign poli-

how the British public also sees it.

than just a job, almost as a way of life.

Of course there are complaints about

long since dead. But there is still a trace

employees think of the BBC, the British

Prussia's flag gives up all other goods."

should be allowed.

and radio in Great Britain.

Broadcasting Corporation.

sion, which pays more.

#### **M** THE PARTIES

# Confident Dregger re-elected in Hesse with a massive majority

lfred Dregger has been re-elected as A chairman of the Hesse CDU as was expected. He polled a massive 392 votes out of the 405 cast at the party congress

Of course he was always confident that the party would give him what it owes him - or what it believes it owes

"I'm the chairman and undisputed in this office, so there can be no two ways about it - I'll remain chairman," he said before the congress.

The congress was attended by Shadow Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss (CSU), its slogan was the evergreen "We are Coming" (the same as in 1970) and the leading roles were also the same.

Dregger conceded that he had performed no miracles during his term of office, but said that there was no reason for resignation over the election this year if everybody tood the line.

The general view was that there was no alternative to Dregger.

#### Other names were

#### mentioned

But it is doubtful whether he is as undisputed as it appeared on the surface. Doubts were expressed behind the scenes and other names were mentioned

Still, Here Dregger enjoys much praise for his work. The question, however, is whether this is a firm enough foundation to build on. His re-election is no indication.

Dregger stands and folls with Franz Josef Strauss, whom he calls the most capable CDU/CSU politician and whose unwavering supporter he is.

Dregger has turned the necessity of trying to be (politically) the spitting

orth Rhine-Westphalia's Prime Minister, Johannes Rau, has been nom-

inated at the top of the list on the SPD

(Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

image of Strauss - "There is a certain element of tragedy in this," says his personal assistant Gunther Reichert - into

If Dregger is to identify himself with Strauss he wants to do so without any ifs and buts.

Under the cloak of the election campaign and the avowals of loyalty that go with it, he keeps his master's back covered, and in this role he is unbeatable.

The question whether the mere fact that Strauss is the Shadow Chancellor gives him full authority to draft guide-Ilnes is undebatable for Dregger.

"The only thing that matters is what Strauss wants to do," and everything else takes second place.

It is in keeping with this attitude that Dregger shrugs off the concept whereby the North German CDU should have a somewhat more differentiated pro-

He has no understanding whatsoever for such ideas - he does not even consider it worth talking about.

Dregger stands behind Strauss to the point where even his own career becomes secondary. Though he probably cares about what might become of him if Strauss wins, he is not pressing him

for anything. Says Dregger: "I told Strauss that I'm 100 per cent behind him. I realise that he needs a certain scope of decision and I'm prepared to make my own interests

Alfred Dregger knows that he will be given one of the better portfolios. It is unimportant to him which.

He leaves this to Herr Strauss to decide, saying that he has enough young and talented people do draw on. Regardless whether he is given the

Foreign Office or Interior or Defence or Economic Affairs and/or Finance, he is ready to shoulder any one of them. Logically, he tells himself that Strauss cannot commit himself at this point be-

cause this would paralyse the fighting And Strauss expressed himself in roughly the same terms in Giessen. saying that he was not prepared to mention names at this stage. In fact, he was

say that Dregger would be one of the inner circle. Strauss: "Dregger is a multipurpose weapon that can be used on many

not even willing to commit himself and

It is quite possible that the Shadow Chancellor's right hand will have to content himself with one of the less important portfolios - in fact, it is like-

Insiders say that the Foreign Office has already been earmarked for Leisler Kiep and Interior for Zimmermann. Defence could well to to Manfred Worner and Finance/Economic Affair, Biedenkopf.

And then there is still a joker in b the future of this country's TV and rapack which will have to be plajed; dio system and whether or not private. Helmut Kohl decides to seek a ch independent TV and radio stations

Dregger's reticence is thus half unless he wants to run the risk of getting the portfolio he bids for.

Does this mean that he is not h adequately rewarded for his unware commitment? He would certainly exactly this happening if he were licly to state a preference.

Herr Dregger knows that he hash modest if he is not to wind up a handed.

The danger is considerable, the natives being winning with Strate being made responsible for defeat

If Franz Josef Strauss fails to wat absolute majority it could spell the litical end for Dregger. If, on the hand, Strauss makes it, Dregger w see his concept confirmed and web least stand another chance in Hesse

### Risk of losing out in

a reorientation

Without being thus buttressed, would probably fall prey to a general: orientation and would have to yield to man like Walter Wallmann who b been gaining ground.

Though none of these undercume see itself as comparable with the ITV. It became visible in Giessen, ripples out is not just an institution, it is part of

Officially, Alfred Dregger is ahead, but Frankfurt's Mayor Wallman is already on his marks. Perhaps le ti be in the running for the last north which is the most promising.

The scene is still dominated by first antries and mellifluous phrases, but !! are formulated so that they can I

Dregger says of Wallmann that "he's the nation's best CDU mayor ri Wallmann says of Dregger that " shall gain the final objective with him" ... under whose leadership?

Hans-Joachim Notch (Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 January 1985

#### A flerce and highly political debate is THE MEDIA taking place in West Germany about

### The BBC, seen through a German lens

cy - because the BBC is part of Britain's substance, its greatness.

The BBC regards itself as one of the pillars of British society, like Parliament, the Crown, the Church of England, the legal system, the army, Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the Civil Service. And polls show that it is more influential than these institutions.

And so any analysis of the British system as a possible model for the reform of the West German broadcasting system must take into account the myth and the ethos of the BBC, which was founded in 1927. The BBC is the model, the standard - also for the independent broadcasting companies.

The BBC, with its two television channels (BBC 2 corresponds roughly to the German Third TV channel), its four national radio programmes, its 20 local radio stations and its (incomparable) overseas service, is a public corporation like German TV, financed solely by television and radio licence fees.

Independent television (which has one channel at the moment) is considered a typical commercial TV system, but it differs considerably from its American and Italian counterparts and is regarded by many supporters of private television in this country as a model worthy of

The 15 private companies in the ITV are not simply left to their own devices and the dictates of commerce but are answerable to a controlling body, the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) which has considerable influence on the programme content and the advertising of the 19 independent radio stations and 15 private TV companies.

There are strict limits to the shares newspaper publishers can hold in these

Freedom of speech and expression is so taken for granted that it is not even mentioned in the contracts between the state and the TV and radio companies, both the BBC and the IBA.

The British also have their own way of setting up these organisations, No one in the BBC hierarchy is elected neither the 12 governors appointed by the Queen and therefore by the government, nor the Director General, who appointed by the governors. (The body of governors corresponds roughly to the West German Radio Council).

The governors do not represent par ties or other interest groups. They are 12 independent citizens, chosen because of their independence.

Such a body may seem suspect to sceptical Germans, but in England this system is normal and highly regarded. Royal Commissions, whose job is to examine critically public institutions, are formed in the same way. And every 12 years, a Royal Commission looks into the running of the BBC and the ITV.

The structure of the independent ITV s different, but no less hierarchical. The Independent Broadcasting Authority has 11 members, appointed by the Home

The IBA itself has a purely supervisory function and does not produce programmes itself. Programmes are produced by the 15 regional commercial television companies - 13 for the provinces. and two for London, one for weekday and one for weekend programmes.

All 15 companies have to provide a and current affairs service.

The IBA has considerable power. It alone has the power to grant licences to TV companies and it controls advertising and programmes. The companies have to have their programmes approved by the IBA, which also has a coordinating function.

All 15 companies hve to provide a programme for the entire country, but this allows considerable space for local

This system acts as a barrier against poor quality programmes (the law requires "programmes of high quality") and against uncontrolled advertising; for example a committee of 15 specialist doctors checks the accuracy of all advertising for drugs and medicines.

Only seven minutes of advertising per hour are allowed - and incidentally the advertisements are often very intelligent and amusing.

They are not shown en bloc as here. but during and between the programmes.

There are widespread fears in West Germany that private TV companies would produce programmes "designed primarily to act as vehicles for advertising" (Karl-Günther von Hase, director general of the ZDF, the Second German Television Channell.

This has so far not happened in the case of the British ITV, because the

state did not hesitate to impose strict controls to prevent it.

Sponsor advertising, the main evil of American television, is banned. The laws insist on high quality of programmes and there are supervisory bodies to ensure this.

All representatives of interest groups, including the political parties, are kept off the supervisory bodies. At the same time, TV journalists, as in the BBC, are forbidden to show political partiality. A British programme presenter who appeared on the platform at a party conference would get a letter of dismissal the next day.

The British system shows that the quality of the independent TV pro-

gramme depends solely on political will. In the British case, the state does not exercise direct influence, entrusting supervision to an independent body; no one in the IBA or the BBC is in a position to tell curious journalists what parties the governors of the BBC and the member of the corresponding IBA bodies belong to.

Nobody knows because nobody is interested - and also because the question s considered highly inappropriate.

Control of programmes and advertising is surprisingly tight and detailed. The main principle is that of high programme quality and that no programme should offend decency and good taste or encourage lawlessness and disorder.

But within these limitations there is considerable freedom: strong language is allowed if "it fits the context." The same applies to the treatment of sex. which also requires "tact and discretion." Protection of children is also very im-

The programme guidelines fill 36 large pages and advertising guidelines

Indirect influence by advertisers is

Suddeutsche Zeitung, to the title on province areasy will had

ruled out because the chairman, his deputy and the 11 other members of the IBA are not allowed to have any economic connections with the advertising business or advertising generally, nor any connection with the programme production of the 15 private TV companies or commercial radio and TV technology.

To translate this into German terms, this would mean that no member of a radio or television council would be allowed to make decisions on the putchase of technical equipment if he held shares in a company manufacturing this equipment.

There are 11 rules on advertising for lcohol: no actor may look younger than 25, no persons commanding the loyalty of youngsters - e.g., footballers or pop stars, are allowed to appear. The adverdisement must not show rounds being bought, nor give the impression that drinking leads to success in life.

But all these rules and regulations would be no use if British TV, after a phase in which independent TV set its sights lower than the BBC, did not aim for very high quality.

There are several reasons for this not least the very often elite educational background of the programme producers - It is not only Prime Ministers who go to Eton and Oxford.

"It is just as important to give great pleasure to the few as to give a little pleasure to the many."

But even British television has its faults. It is insular and does not provide enough information about what is hap-Continued on page 6

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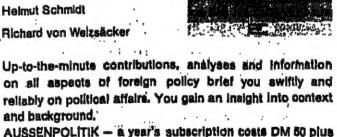
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# Record poll for premier of North Rhine-Westphalia

card for the May election to the State His 285 out of 287 votes is higher than any top SPD candidate since the war.

Places two to eight went to the North Rhine-Westphalla cabinet members and the SPD floor leader in the State Assembly, Dieter Haak. The party congress, at Bochum, was

The Chancellor's remarks on environment policy set new signals. Though environmental protection is a "deadly serious business" it can still not be the "first commandment governing

addressed by Helmut Schmidt and Rau.

The Chancellor went on to say that "a high mte of employment cannot be achieved through environment policy."

If we are actually to give coal priority, he said, we would have to accept certain detrimental effects on the environment. It was pointless to waste four years

before issuing a licence for a coal-operated power station only to provide a study to substantiate opposition to it. Schmidt criticised the opposition for

North Rhine-Westphalia's CDU chair-

wanting to weaken the Trade Union Federation. In his criticism, levelled primarily at man, Kurt Biedenkopf, the Chancellor

said: 'These famous CDU professors don't know what they're talking about. They're too intelligent to be wise." He went on to say that he was proud that "we are subsidising coal year after

If this had not been done for years, we would now have to fear for our en-

ergy supply, he concluded. Herr Schmidt praised the North Rhine-Westphalian government for its energy policy, particularly its willingness to establish an interim dump for nuclear waste. He also thanked the government for having kept open the option for a

fast breeder in Kalkar. Schmidt said that the CDU/CSU stood on thin ice with their contention that the Chancellor had no backing

from his party. He said: "Never before in Germany's post-war history has a party so openly and carefully discussed its policy and arrived at clear decisions."

As to the election prospects of the "Greens" (environmentalists), the chan-

cellor said that, like all other splinter groups, they would get considerably less than 3 per cent in the Bundestag election. Herr Rau called on his fellow party

members to remind the voters of all the improvements that have taken place in that state during the 13 years of the Social-Liberal coalition. When the SPD/FDP took over from the CDU in 1966 the coal mines in that

Land were dying and barbed wire fences

still separated protestant and Catholic children in schoolyards. What mattered for the 11 May elec-Land does not revert to the conditions of those years.

But the election would also decide whether "the Bundesrat would have a two-thirds majority with which to block Helmut Schmidt's policy.

"We must prevent people who have no concept and contradict each; other daily from governing this state."

He also said that if Biedenkopf want-

ed to do away with subsidies he would

have to answer the question whether

be promoted, whether the DMIbn struction should come to an end. He asked: "What sort of rents do



Johannes Rau

(Photos Marianne von der Leste saving towards a home should no long spent to subsidise coal should be sin and whether low income housing of

Biedenkopf consider tolerable for skilled worker and the small offer Stefan Klein

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 February

# Boost for new heating systems and some bizarre frugalities

he Germans are a thorough lot sometimes to the point of self-destruction. There was the man recently who died in his bathtub because he wanted to save precious energy. He hermetically sealed the door and window of his bathroom.

Sure enough, no heat escaped, but no air could enter either. It took his gas boller only a few minutes to use up all the oxygen ... he no longer has to worry about his heating bill.

The gourmet magazine essen & trinken in a recent issue seriously posed the question: "Can eating a stew replace heating?"

Dietician Professor Walter Feldheim of Kiel University came up with the following answer: "In a way, yes. The heat the human body creates after eating escapes to the environment via the skin. So if you invite a great number of people for dinner they should be able to heat the dining room."

Drivers and passengers of express buses notice these days that private cars keep tailgating buses at speeds over 110 kph, travelling in the lee of the bus

This nerve-wracking way of driving can easily reduce fuel consumption by two to three litres per 100 kilometers but it can also cost the motorist his neck if the bus driver has to step on the

#### Not guite the right image

All this could create the impression that a whole nation is hell-bent on saving energy, as if the latest oil shock had finally transformed people who now know but one aim: to cope with the challenge of Opec.

But this is not so. Granted, the doubling of the crude price last year, making the price of oil 10 times what it was in 1973, has certainly caused businessmen. consumers and the state to react. But the new trend towards thriftiness is still to come. For the time being, the public is only confused.

In fact, even our policy makers are still disagreed on the course to steer.

If Helmut Schlesinger, the new Bundesbank vice-president, is right, business will now have to gird its loins for a fros-

But Finance Minister Hans Matthofer disagrees. Speaking in Düsseldorf, he put the unorthodox view that the steep rise in oil prices would not lead to stagnation and added unemployment but to growth and employment. He argued that rising oil and energy costs would lead to

After all, he said, it is twice as profitinvest in insulation, remote heating, heat exchange pumps, fuel saving automobiles, public transport and the exploitation of natural energy sources.

Economising alone cannot induce more economic growth. On the contrary, thrift means reduced sales and, in extreme cases, bankruptcy.

. All this can only be prevented by the prosperity created by changed attitudes, by making a virtue out of necessity and



turning the shortage into a booming bu-

Small wonder, then, that the manufacturers of oil tanks have been complaining about empty order books since mid-1979. In the second half of that year, sales of fibreglass tanks dropped by 40 to 50 per cent and the trend continues. Says the Tank Manufacturers Association President Wilhelm Isenburg: "People don't want oil tanks anymore."

Business with large steel tanks for industry is also stagnating. The only reason that this line of business has not yet collapsed is that the industrial consumers are stockpiling oil. But there is an end of this in sight, and the decline

of sales is already programmed. Gas. which is much cheaper and usually follows oil price increases with a certain lag, has made tank manufacturers a recession-bound branch of business but it has also made them inventive.

The Rau Company in Dettenhausen (Württemberg), one of this country's largest tank manufacturers, has developed a new heating system which operates without oil or gas and is to be presented

The invention, which is to hike the company's sales figures, is essentially an energy roof complete with heat storage and a heat exchange pump.

The new system is to be manufactured in the plants that have hitherto been producing oil tanks and in a new plant now being built.

#### Continued from page 5

pening in Europe. No British television viewer ever gets to see a programme describing what life is really like in West Germany or Switzerland, Coverage of Europe is only intensive in times of crisis, and then the viewers get too much

News programmes are technically good, relaxed, and no respecters of per-

But the wide range of the BBC is a myth justified only by the excellent coverage of the famous World Service.

British television is less political than German TV in a double sense. The number of political programmes is far smaller than here and they have a completely different atmosphere.

Additional engineers have been hired for further development work.

The Elco Corporation, in Ravensburg, is also headed for further growth. The company, one of this country's major oil and gas burner producers, is experiencing an unprecedented boom. Orders for gas burners have risen by 300 per cent.

The service branch of the company has also shown a growth rate of 20 per cent since the latest drastic oil price in-

One company representative says: "The customers now understand that a well-adjusted burner saves a lot of mon-

Manufacturers of coal burning stoves are also in for a boom. They cannot keep up with orders. Buderus, the leading company in this

120,000 units, more than twice last year's figure. Says a company spokesman: "Many customers buy a stove and keep it in the

sector, anticipates sales this year to top

basement for a rainy day." Buderus introduces its new line at the Cologne Domestic Appliances Fair, "Domotechnika", this month. One of the new models has been designed as a wood burning stove.

And since customers are prepared to pay for security, prices will be increased. The company justifies this with rising cast iron prices.

Business, with tile stoves, and open fireplaces is also booming, with delivery times of up to two years.

Fireplaces, once the status symbol of rich houseowners, are now being bought as a precaution against an oil shortage that will paralyse the central heating sys-

Some 150,000 fireplaces were installed last year alone and the demand for them is rising notwithstanding their price tag of between DM5.000 and DM12,000.

Another company now doing a flourishing business is the Walter Kroll Company, in Kirchberg (Württemberg) which specialises in energy systems

The company's stoves working on waste lubricating oil, of which only 60 were sold in 1963, have become best sellers. 10.000 were sold last year.

This is not surprising since these stoves can get their fuel at virtually zero cost from filling stations and garages.

### The BBC...

It is no accident that the turgid concept of "controversial discussion" does not really exist in English but as a result political programmes rarely get their teeth into the meaty subjects.

There has yet to be a ruthless critical

the Royal Family as a whole are taboo. And the continuing saga, of spy scandals 13 simply cries out for a ruthless sorting out of the old boy network, the network of connections between old boys of seet a levant"— a much used term in the passed on to the consumer as with tain public schools and Oxford and sent German debate—but it is represented to the consumer as with tain public schools and Oxford and sent German debate — but it is therefore not surprising that Euclambridge which seems to be able to sing that this does not bother program by it is therefore not surprising that Euclassian producers one bit.

Thilo by the biggest boat show in Dusseldorf

The programme makers stick instead

on the other hand, has come to and BUSINESS

Sales, which last year amounted well over DM100bn, will fall by 10k cent this year. And what the future bring will depend entirely on the his try's ability to adapt. As prices at the filling stations so

deals with 'ghost commodity' again only a few weeks ago, and as and Opel had to introduce shortwork for their larger models due to T he gold fever of the past few weeks sales, the Volkswagen subsidiary T has now given way to chaos and sales, the Volkswagen subsidiary introduced Europe's heaviest front a confusion.

Price fluctuations within hours from imousine, the Audi 200. The Audi 200 and many other not US\$ 850 to US\$ 580 an ounce make gold made by the competition show that speculation a dangerous business. five-year development time for It was primarily the two major promodels cannot be reduced by mud, ducers, South Africa and the USSR, who

matter how hard the manufactures is saw to it that gold was in short supply. As a result, the cars today probable when it seemed as if gold would go irracles of fuel economy ware described the roof, small investors queued miracles of fuel economy were day through the root, sman investors queues at least five years ago. All that is the buy in the hope of making a killat least five years ago. All that as ing.
about them is the advertising slogge ing.
They stormed the gold desks of the

The latest price increases at a banks until the last of the Krugerrands, stations have made the Germans -i the most popular gold coin, was sold. other nations before them — dis Now, they find it difficult to get rid the economical five-gear drive. But of their presumed hedge against inflafew such cars are actually on the ma tion. Bankers make a point of exhausti-BMW has introduced the new dist vely testing the coins before parting all its models while Mercedes and h with cash — at the price of the moment. A downward trend towards the

Opel and VW provide the new @ US\$500 mark, and thus a reversal of the only in their top models equipped buying hysteria, seems already prothe heaviest engines. grammed because the American Com-

The booming sales of Japane modity Exchange in New York, the French and Italian standard can a motor of the world-wide buying spree, has meanwhile pulled the emergency Most of these futures deals are a pure

samble: a buyer who today enters a contact to take delivery of a commodity at five-gear drives will soon force Geme a future date does not actually want the industry to follow suit. As a result, sub-contractors many All he wants is to profit from rising

turing the new gears are in for mices until due date by selling his moth sales. The Getrag Company, at daim. supplies BMW and Opel, can no long. The seller, on the other hand, speculacope with demand and is planting thing on a bearish market, hopes that extend its production capacity and it pices will go down and enable him to additional staff. by the commodity again at cheaper

Prospects generally are rosy. Until than he sold it. cently, only one in five buyers opted a Since no-one actually wants to comthe new drive. But Getrag's Guth plete the deal and since, in many cases, Trabert expects that one in two will this is not possible anyway, buyer and so before year's end - and that at seller simply gamble on the developwithstanding the heavy extra goz ment of prices.

charged by the automobile industry. Gold is thus traded as a ghost com-The manufacturers of insulating the modity: the contracts are entered in the terials are also benefiting from the decay of the brokers and exist only on shortage. Retailers have delivery timed paper,

up to five weeks despite the fact it in fact, the entire annual production most manufacturers are working with South Africa thus changed hands additional shifts.

Recozell, in Westphalia, would love enlarge its production capacity, but it Continued on page 7

So, every oil price increase kindles the grammes stick to the facts, and press by. But at the same time, the greater the them with scrupulous impartially en ales the greater the industry's need for when they are controversial. As a rest oil since most of these materials are oil. tensions between TV and politics based, not as great in the United Kingdom The price of the raw material (polys-

worthy,— no government minister automatically gets featured simply because he has spoken.

But British television is more hums worthwhile.

But British television is more hums worthwhile.

But British television is more hums worthwhile.

The steep pince increases for crude takes people's hobbies and spoke hit the chemicals industry in another the Royal Family as a whole are taked. mooker.

This may not always be "socially"

(Süddsutsche Zeitung, 4 February

### Continued from page 6

unable to get the necessary machines due to the enormous demand.

here.

One German television corresponded now is DM2.40 a kilo.

Said that West Germany was far supple But profits rose even more steeply, when it came to the presentation of its between the high price of institutions.

air time to coverage of crickel sector as well its much used raw In 1978 to DM640 today. There, the added cost cannot as easily

monstrated a new trend; wooden bosts

are in again and are proving a formidable competition for the fibreglass variety. But then they have always been more

The old materials are in again in other areas as well. Last year, Germany's last coal-operated ship, a buoy tender, went to the wrecker's yard. Now, naval architects are again considering coalfired boilers for modern freighters. An Australian shipping company has already rdered two of them.

While the high price of oil created new growth opportunities for al-ternative technologies, Bonn politicians car models just allocated to cabinet members and their state secretaries.

Their official cars now have 191 hp

instead of 170 hp engines.

Appeals for oil thriftiness, like the recent brochure issued by the Economic Affairs Ministry which says "economising begins when you buy the car", evidently apply only to the man-in-the-

And their greed was only heightened as prices soared and some US\$20bn to US\$30bn changed hands within a very short time - though only on paper. Speculation on the silver futures

market was even more hectic. There, the oil billionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt, together with an oil sheikh, bought a large portion of the futures contracts and now wants to demand delivery of the goods in the full knowledge that the volume of the contracts by far exceeds actual silver stocks.

The Commodity Exchange (Comex) has therefore put a stop to all new futures deals and imposed other restric-

And since the brokers have drastically increased the margin, futures deals are losing in impetus. The question now is: when will actual economic factors gain the upper hand again?

As things stand, no-one knows the true value of gold and silver. These precious metals pay no dividends, and there are no reliable yardsticks as with other forms of investment.

Prices are governed by the myth of eternal value and by fear of a world crisis in which only gold and silver would retain their market value.

It seems that it will be the small investors and speculators rather than in-

dustry who will dominate future price developments, leaving a great deal of scope for price manipulations to the gold producers South Africa and Soviet

In the past few years, the gold lobby has been successful in profiting from increasing inflation rates and thwarting the central banks who wanted to

demonetise gold. But re-assessment of currency reserves on the basis of the latest gold price developments is illusory since this would depend on finding an actual buyer at current prices.

Lack of demand could spell trouble for the precious metals market should there be economic setbecks.

Not only would potential buyers be reluctant, but more and more people holding gold would try to turn it into cash. It remains to be seen whether the oil sheikhs, cited time and again as potential buyers by the gold lobby, will really convert their petrodollars into metals yielding no dividends.

As with any other commodity, the value of gold depends on what people are prepared to pay for it. And, even in times of crisis, this could be considerably less than today.

Astute investors are not swayed by the hysteria created by the gold lobby.

Instead, they compare the real potential for gold price increases with other investment opportunities offering both dividends and appreciation.

In the long 'run, these are likely to prove the best yardsticks for investment

(Doutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt

# Opposition keeps at bay consumer demand for longer shopping hours

Adlaer Stadt Anseya

I MANERAL SIME

many consumers. The rigid official bu-

siness hours may seem enough for day-

to-day requirements, but they are not

enough for more important purchases by

E very time a public holiday falls on a Thursday, the shopping centres of big cities are jammed with people on the Friday.

Burnt fingers, big profits, in paper

within a mere week. The actual and in-

variable beneficiaries of futures deals are

tors, on the other hand, to cash in by

operating on margin, i.e. a down pay-

ment of 10 per cent. This means that a

10 per cent price increase will make

But, by the same token, if the price

Those who speculated on falling

drops by only 10 per cent they will have

lost every penny of the money invested.

prices since the beginning of this year

panicked because, for every dollar the

gold price rose, they lost US\$100 per

The more those speculating on falling

prices had to buy to fill their contractual

obligations, the more they drove the

Those who had speculated on rising

prices got richer by the hour. In other

words, what the speculators who were

hoping for falling prices lost was gained

by those speculating on rising quota-

them a 100 per cent profit.

Ninety per cent of the small inves-

the brokers.

prices upward.

The reason is simple: To get a long weekend, they take the Friday off and use it to shop.

This seems an unreasonable attitude because regular working hours have become shorter and shorter over the years, permitting everybody to do his shopping during the week until the mandatory closing time for retailers.

But this does not seem enough for

Perhaps these buyers are also looking for a common purchasing experience which the retailers are trying to promote. But this requires a lot of time for comparative shopping.

the family as a whole.

Many a vacationer abroad, for instance, is only a compulsive buyer because he has more time than at home to stroll around the shopping areas and pick and choose.

Consumer and housewives' associations, supported by politicians (mostly those of the FDP) have repeatedly tried to bring about a relaxation of Germany's strict regulations governing retail business hours.

So far, they have always foundered on retailers' associations and the trade: unions, who favour the present arrange-

they want to protect their staff from arduous working hours.

But why should the employees of the retail trade be protected from something that is taken for granted in industry, the railroad system, the postal authority and

many other branches of business? There, many employees work unusual hours because they are compensated by additional time off or bonuses.

And why not give all those women a

chance who are desperately looking for part-time work?

Another argument of the defenders of the present system is that longer opening hours would lead to higher prices. But how are they to know that the consumer is not willing to pay for his being able to shop at leisure after working

Then there is the paradoxical situation that many retailers do not even make use of the opening hours permitted by law. This is particularly so in the suburbs where shops close for a lunch break and call it a day at 6 p.m. (though allowed to stay open until 6.30).

On Saturdays they close at 1 p.m. (instead of 2) and this applies even to the once-a-month long Saturday when they

may stay open until 6 p.m. On top of this, many retailers close completely for several weeks a year for

There is no such thing as the retailer, Their interests vary depending on the place and type of business. So why not risk a major test instead of arguing back

and forth? Why not give one city area special permission to extend its business hours.

A city of 100,000 should permit all Businesses to stay open until 10 p.m. on two days a week - and that for two years. The response - either way - could put an end to the dispute. This is the more important since we are already faced with another dispute of a similar nature. The catering industry union has demanded that pubs and testaurants close at 11 p.m. - for the sake of the staff, what else?

Gudrun Stämpfli (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 February 1980)